Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 183 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
6th September..	Somali ..	6712	
13th	Marghat ..	8258	
19th	Bremen* ..	11540	Transport
26th	Merkara‡ ..	8235	Extra B. I. Co.'s
27th	Malta ..	6064	Sailing.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
12th Sept. ..	Khiva ..	8947	To China
29th ,, ..	Plassy ..	7346	To Australia
27th Oct. ..	Morea ..	10890	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
6th Sept. ..	Bankura ..	Karachi and P. Gulf
11th ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi direct
12th ,, ..	Pundua ..	E and S Africa.
25th ,, ..	Taroba ..	Do.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshiaki	4172	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Hozui Maru..	F. Hashimoto	2658	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Kinkiu Maru	K. Yawata	5853	27th Aug.	4th Sept.
Shinyo Maru.	John Salter	4784	6th Sept.	17th Sept.
Yotomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Saigon-Maru	S. Kondo	18th Aug.	5th Sept.	Japan.
Indus-Maru	T. Watanabe	29th Aug.	10th Sept.	,,
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept.	20th Sept.	,,
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	11th Sept.	17th Sept.	,,
Burma Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct.	14th Oct.	,,

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay.—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta.—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Autorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	7,56,00,225
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C. I. E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary.—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favour able terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND) $1,500,000 at 2/- .....) $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. KIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection
Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS AND 1 BALE JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th September at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa-Gully, Muljee Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Haji Abdul Currim Salemahomed.
7 bales Japanese sheetings No. Nine Dragoon

On account and at the risk of Seth Thackersey Keshavji.
1 bale Japanese shirtings No. 99000.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Gagalbhoy Raichand & Co., at their shop at New Bardan-gully and on account and at the risk of Mogul Mamad Taki Dehdusti.

24 cases each 107 lbs. Calcutta tea Lot No. 1.
32 cases each 120 lbs. Calcutta tea Lot No. 71.
8 cases each 140 lbs. Calcutta tea Lot No. 75.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES NENSOOKHS.

On MONDAY the 8th instant at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Publi Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Amrutlal Laljee and on account and at the risk of Seth Vithaldas Pranjivan.

1 package (open) about 150 pieces Nensookhs No. 3737.
1 package (open) 149 pieces Nensookhs No. 3388.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT COWASJI PATEL STREET, NEXT TO GAMADIA'S AGIARI WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On MONDAY, the 8th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction under instructions from the owner the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Cawasji Patel Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 165 sq. yds. but 191 sq. yds. according to Collector's records or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 272 New No. 5162 Old Survey Nos. 395 and 396 and New Survey No. 8971 and bounded on the East by the said Cawasji Patel Street on the West by Halalkore's passage on the North by the Panchayat Agiary known as Gamadias Agiari and on the South by the house of Byramji Cawasji Bisney and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1519 and street Nos. 126 and 128.

The above property will be sold under guarantee of marketable title.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Sept., 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvents' Stock-in-Trade of Best English and Indian Manufactured Jewellery, Rich Silverware, specially made Shop Furniture, Godrej Safe, Goodwill and Outstandings, etc., etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Messrs. J. Lemonjian and Co., the Insolvents, who carried on their business as jewellers and dealers in silverwares in Medows Street, Fort, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the said Insolvents' Shop premises in Medows Street, Fort.

All the stock-in-trade of best English and Indian manufactured jewellery, rich silverwares, specially-made shop furniture, Godrej safe, goodwill and outstandings, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and detailed catalogues apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST, AND SHARE IN THE PARTNERSHIP FIRM OF THE UMRETH NEW GINNING FACTORY & CO., AT UMRETH.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the adjudged Insolvents, Panachand Kuberdas Shankerlal Panachand and Kunchhodlal Panachand, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), all the right, title, interest and share of the said Insolvents in the partnership firm of the Umreth New Ginning Factory and Co. at Umreth, on the Factory premises at Umreth.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY—All the right, title, interest and share of the said Insolvents in the partnership firm of the said Factory and Co. and in the pieces or parcels of land situate at Umreth, and bearing Survey Nos. 1511, 1510 and 1515 and admeasuring respectively 3 acres 17 goonthas, 8 goonthas, and 27 goonthas or thereabouts together with the buildings and erections standing thereon and together with engines, boilers and other machinery and implements etc. which pieces or parcels of land are bounded on the North partly by the passage leading to the factory and partly by the field of Patel Lallubhai and partly by the field of Ichhagocul, on the East partly by the property of Ichhabhai Goculdas and partly by the Railway Line, on the South partly by the field of Shukla Shukhrai and partly by the field of Bhat Manchharam Bhawanishanker, and on the West partly by public road and partly by the field of Manchharam Bhawanishanker.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhowji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors for the Official Assignee at their Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Sept., 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, To-morrow, FRIDAY 5th day of September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street, where the kit has been removed for sale, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, tile cabinets, English cabinets, wooden almyrahs, bed-steads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chair, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. G. Jackson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 4th September, 1919.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDNAGAR.—Ganpat Tukaram.
AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI.—Dr. K. D. Varhatpande.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPUR.—Purushram Shridhar Apte.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDIOUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book Stalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudddin Gulam Hoosein.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thackersingh.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDERABAD (DN.).—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandall.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Bros.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEERUT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MANMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—B. K. Mithesagarkar.
POONA.—Shaikh Abdulla Mahomed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
QUETTA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIBI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—M. B. Deshpande.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Safroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mohanati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Collection of Rare Books.

Intellectual Pursuits or Culture by Self-help. By Robert Waters 1 8
Science of Human Life. By Graham. Pages 654 ..... 3 8
The Human Drift. By King C. Gilette 1 8
The Disease of Personality. By T. H. Ribot 0
Technical Education and other Essays 0 8
Bachelors Talks about Married Life. By Rev. William Aikman 2 8
How to Feed the Baby. By C. E. Page, M.D. 2 8
Secrets of Beauty, Health and Long Life. By Professor Boyd Lynard 1 8
Looking Forward for Youngmen. Their Interest and Success. By R. G. S. Weaver, D.D. 2 8
How to Read Characters. By Fowelers and Wells 2 4
Royal Road to Beauty and Health. By C. Le Favre 1 8
Wife's Hand-Book. By Dr. H. A. Allbut, D.C.L., LL.D. 0 8
Motherhood or Useful Hints to Young Wives 0 12
Every-Day Biography. By A. J. Calver Gilt Bound 5 8
How to Keep A Store. By S. H. Terry, Leather Bound 3 8
Will Women Help? By F. G. Gould 0 12
The Religion of Sir Oliver Lodge. By J. McCabe 1 8
Good Science Without God. By B. D. Holbachs 2 12
A Manual of Mental Science. By J. A. Fowler 2 8
The Need of the Nation—An International Parliament 1 8
Science of the Mind.—Including human temperaments and their influence upon the mind. By U. J. Hoffman 2 8
Complete catalogue will be sent on application. Address to be clear.

BOMBAY BOOK DEPOT.
Lahore Road, LAHORE.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

CAUTION

to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large. British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.

Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India). Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CAR FOR HIRE—A Decent English Car 5 seater by Hour, Day, Week, or Month. Apply Box No. 52, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4332

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LEND—Moneys on good security. Apply or see S. D., Putni Building, First Floor, Princess Street. 4309

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For Labour Corps War Hospital, Dadar, 2 TYPISTS, pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 70. Apply with testimonials to the OFFICER COMMANDING the Hospital. 4319

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One qualified and experienced VETERINARY GRADUATE. Apply stating terms to Box No. 47, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4314

WANTED—A young Whole-time or Residential GOVERNESS in a Hindu family. Apply Box No. 71, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4427

WANTED—Two young and smart SHORTHAND TYPISTS. Apply stating salary required and sending copies of certificates to Box No. 73, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4426

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing account or French preferred. Pay Rs. 40 to 50. Apply Box No. 70, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4426

WANTED—CLERKS and LEDGER-KEEPERS by a local Bank, good prospect for experienced hands. Apply Box No. 72, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4431

WANTED—CLERKS, knowing correspondence and Gujrati accounts for mofussil, must give guarantee. State pay and qualification. Apply to Box No. 69, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4425

WANTED—By a Frenchman, a PROFESSOR, knowing English Hindustani and another knowing violin. Apply with terms Box No. 66, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4386

WANTED—Only now 4 GUJARATHI-KNOWING TYPISTS, 3 SHORTHAND TYPISTS and ACCOUNTS-KNOWING TYPISTS for Africa. Please call personally to MAYADASS COMPANY, 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 4397

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for a mill in the Punjab. Apply with testimonials, stating terms to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4129

WANTED—A MANAGER for a mill in the Punjab with the knowledge of Spinning and Carding. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4128

THE Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, require several CORRESPONDENCE, FILING and INDEX CLERKS for the Share Department. Those having experience of similar work preferred. Apply in person at 117, Medows Street. 4418

WANTED—A GLASS EXPERT, acquainted with conditions prevailing in Indian Glass Factories, one trained in a Foreign Country will be preferred. Send copies of testimonials and mention lowest terms acceptable to Box No. 23, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4232

WANTED by a large firm, (1) HEAD CLERKS, conversant with a Limited Co.'s Secretarial work; (2) ACCOUNT CLERKS; (3) LEDGER KEEPER, only competent men with long experience need apply, stating age, qualifications and salary required (no application will be considered unless salary is specified) to Box No. 56, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4339

WANTED for the Civil Engineering Deptt. of a large firm, (1) CIVIL ENGINEER, conversant with Bombay Municipal Building Regulations; (2) SURVEYOR and (3) DRAUGHTSMAN. Only competent men with wide and long practical experience need apply, stating age, qualifications and salary required (without which no applications will be considered) to Box No. 55, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4338

WANTED.—THREE WOMEN SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for permanent employment on pay Rs. 75—25/4—200 per mensem at the Civil Hospitals at Godhra, Surat and Bijapur, only those who have registrable qualifications may apply giving their age, nationality and languages they can speak. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act VI. of 1912. Applications with any testimonials should be submitted to The PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 4346

WANTED.

WANTED URGENTLY—One COTTON BALING PRESS with Finisher boiler, engine, pumps complete in good working order Platto double roller gin. Apply with full particular and price to Box No. 39, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4293

WANTED.—A SHOP for show room in Fort, ground floor or as sub-tenant. Apply Box No. 50 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4328

WANTED.—PHOTOS of interest to Parsis for subjects regarding Birth, Marriage, Kusti Investiture, Marriage, Death, Dokhmas, for "The Parsis in India" Vol. III. Write to EDITOR, Mr. Murzban, Bar.-at-Law, Lonavla. 4413

WANTED—One Secondhand LANCASHIRE BOILER, 32ft. by 8½ft. by 180 lbs., working pressure, in perfectly sound and good working order and complete in every respect. Apply to ALAKH DHARI, Managing Agent, Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Moradabad." 4231

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Sixty (60) New Looms of Messrs. Willan & Mill's make 58½" Red space, arriving per s.s. Clan Macbride. Write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 4374

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, oil engines, lathes, drilling machines, steam lorries. Apply personally or correspond for particulars to Representative, BHARAT ENGINEERING, C/o Mr. MALI, 14, Hill Road, Bandra. 4432

FOR SALE—SHOPS in Upper India yielding excellent returns. Owner retiring from business. Excellent opportunity for Capitalist and Business men. Apply for further particulars to Box No. 67, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4389

AUCTION SALE OF 51 MOTOR CARS.—On 6th September, 1919, at 3 p.m., next to No. 1 Gate, Alexandra Dock, near General Post Office, by MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED. Cars on view. 4350

"RELIABILITY and DURABILITY"—This is what you find in our Surveying, Engineering and Architectural drawing instruments. Please come and see for yourself. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

CERTAINLY, you must be in need of something to-day? Say, pins, papers, etc., we will supply them immediately on hearing from you. 'Phone No. 145 NOW! BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

TO BE LET;

TO LET—FLAT, nearing completion. Will be available from 1st October. Three bed rooms, one dining room large, one big hall, two bath rooms, two W. C's. and spacious veranda with overhangingbalconys facing the sea. Motor garage for one motor. Situation unique, right in the sea, open on all sides, Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite Chateau Petit. Apply stating terms to Box No. 68, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4417

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—

Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-4
Minimum charge	Rs. 8-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 10th and 11th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Parsi New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1919. 4423

WANTED.

WANTED—A number of TEMPORARY CLERKS for the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, for a period of six months on the following terms:—

PAY.

	Rs.
Graduates (B. A., or B. Sc., M. A., or M. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	100
Under-graduates (i.e. Passed I. A., or passed I. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	80
Passed Matriculates. Non-residents of Poona District	60

These rates include War Allowance:

BONUS.

An initial bonus of Rs. 50 on joining appointment at Poona and a terminal bonus of Rs. 50 on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Travelling allowance for themselves from their homes to Poona under Civil Service Regulations. Travelling allowance for themselves back to their homes on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

CONDITIONS.

1. Candidates will be required to pass a short test examination before appointment.
2. Clerks found unsatisfactory after appointment will be liable to discharge at once and will have no claim to the terminal bonus nor to the travelling allowance for the return journey.
3. Intending candidates should apply in writing to "The FIELD CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, POONA" their applications being supported by the following documents:—
   (i) A copy of the University Certificate showing the examination passed by the candidate, the original certificate being shown to the F. C. M. A. on the candidate being selected and ordered to join.
   (ii) A certificate showing the place of the candidate's residence from the Head Master of his School or the Principal of his College where he last read." 4292

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

COAL SPECIAL INDENT SYSTEM.

In continuation of the Notice, dated August 4th, 1919, in connection with the re-introduction of the Coal Special Indent System, on and from the 15th August, 1919, the following are the Certifying Authorities to whom Consumers should submit their Coal Special Indent Forms for verification.—

SITUATION OF MILL OR CONCERN.	CERTIFYING AUTHORITY.
(a) Calcutta stations, stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Sections Jalgaon to Erandol Road, Jalgaon to Raver, Bhusawal to Bisva, and stations situated in Central India and Rajputana.	Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta.
Bombay Presidency South of the Tapti Valley Railway.	Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay.
Karachi and Province of Sind	District Traffic Superintendent North-Western Railway, Karachi.
Madras Presidency and Mysore	Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
Hyderabad State	Traffic Manager, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Secunderabad, (Deccan).
United Provinces	Director of Industries, Cawnpore, United Provinces.
Central Provinces	Director of Civil Supplies Nagpur, Central Provinces.
Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province	Coal Certifying Authority, Agent's Office, N. W. Ry., Lahore.
Simla and Stations on the K.S. Railway	Superintendent, K. S. Railway, Simla.
Ahmedabad, Broach, Viramgaon, Baroda and Industries located on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, in the vicinity of Ahmedabad and Southward up to and including the Tapti Valley Railway and Amalner.	District Traffic Superindtendent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Ahmedabad.
Baluchistan	Mining Manager, N.W. Railway, Khost.

(b) In cases where mills or other Industrial Concerns are not within the jurisdiction of the Authorities quoted above, the consumers should submit the Indent to the District Traffic Superintendent of the Railway on which the Mill or Industry is situated,

(c) Depot Holders in the Provinces of Bengal outside Calcutta and Howrah and Bihar and Orissa, should submit their Coal Special Indent Forms to the nearests District Magistrate.

(d) Coal Special Indent Forms for Tea Gardens in the Dooars should be submitted to the Chairman, Dooars Planters Association, Baradighi.

CALCUTTA, August 28th, 1919.

F. C. LEGGE.
COAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICER.

4343

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD,

SEALED TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Controller (Sales) Indian Munitions Board, 19A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1919, for the purchase of the following material:—

		Approximate Total Number	Weight.
Mild Steel Sheets	20'×4'×1/8"	174	621 Cwt.
Mild Steel Plates	7'×2'-6"×1/4"	44	70 ,,
do.	8'×2'-6"×1/4"	30	55 ,,
do.	6'×2½'×5/16"	11	19 ,,
do.	6'×4'×5/16"	25	69 ,,
do.	7'×2'-6"×5/16"	12	44 ,,
do.	7'×4'×5/16"	25	80 ,,
do.	8'×2'-6"×5/16"	4	9 ,,
do.	8'×3'×5/16"	25	69 ,,
do.	9'×2'-6"×5/16"	5	13 ,,
do.	9'×4'×5/16"	15	62 ,,
do.	10'×2'-6"×5/16"	2	6 ,,
do.	10'×3'×5/16"	3	10 ,,
do.	10'×4'×5/16"	13	59 ,,
do	12'×2'-6"×5/16"	5	17 ,,
do.	12'×4'×3/8"	304	1993 ,,
do.	20'×4'×3/8"	71	776 ,,
do.	12'×4'×1/2"	114	997 ,,
do.	35'×5'-6"×1/2"	7	245 ,,
do.	35'×6'×1/2"	5	191 ,,
do.	35'×6'-6"×1/2"	9	373 ,,
do.	35'×7'×1/2"	6	268 ,,
do.	12'×4'×3/4"	388	5,088 ,,
do.	20'×4'×7/8"	150	3,825 ,,

The sheets and plates, were obtained by the Board, through the Director General of Stores, India Office, London, for ship repairs and are all in perfect condition.

They can be inspected in the Munitions Store Depot, Karachi, on application to the Controller of Munitions, Indian Munitions Board, Karachi.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales) Calcutta, the Controller (Sales) Indian Munitions Board, Bombay and the Controller of Munitions, Indian Munitions Board, Karachi, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The forms will, however, be issued free of charge, to Railways and Government Departments.

Tenderers may tender for the whole of the material or such portion as they are prepared to purchase.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the covers superscribed "Tender for purchase of material."

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).
Indian Munitions Board.
19A, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA. 4368

NOTICE.

OUR clients Messrs. D. SOONDERDAS and CO., Freight Brokers, have asked GOKALDAS RUGNATH to cease to work as their agent.

Shippers are hereby requested not to deal with the said Gokaldas Rugnath as our clients' agent.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. D. Soonderdas and Co.
4330

NOTICE

Re. THREADS MANUFACTURED BY THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LTD.

ON and from the 1st September, all kinds of sewing threads manufactured by the Manockjee Petit Mills, will be sold at our shop at Ganeshwadi, Moolji Jetha Market, Bombay, as before on usual terms.

Orders with remittance of 25 per cent. of the value, will be promptly executed.

Goods will be forwarded V.P.P. or as desired by constituents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1919.

KANJI DHARAMSEY, SONS & CO.,
Selling Agents,
The Manockjee Petit and the Dinshaw Petit Mills,
Ganeshwadi, Bombay.
4229

LOST A LEATHER BAG.

CONTAINING 10 Tata Bank Shares Allotment Letter No. 11834 in the name of Abdul Husein Isaji and Allotment Letter for five numbers not known. Four Tata Deferred New Shares, Temporary Receipts only in the name Bejnath Ramnath with one call receipt and several transfers signed by various persons of 2 Bharucha, 135 Scindhia, 2 Jamshed, 12 Tata Oil, 110 Petrol, 85 Central Bank, 400 Tata Bank and three Memo Blocks. Any person dealing with the above will do so at his own cost and risk. Finder will be rewarded.

EBRAHIM FAZUL & BOGA ANVERI,
Share and Stock Broker,
17-19, Humum Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1919. 4389

MYSORE GOVT. ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

BOILER INSPECTOR FOR MYSORE RAILWAYS.

APPLICATIONS are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 15th September, 1919, for the post of Boiler Inspector on a salary of Rs. 250.

None but men who had previous experience of the work need apply.

Copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and information regarding age should be furnished.

D. G. DANI, Agent,
Mysore Railways.
4385

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY, Purchased the Lloyd Saw Mills Company (formerly known as Adams Sawing and wood-working Mills), situated at Reay Road, near Kalachowkie, from its owners and will continue all sort of sawing work as hitherto carried on by its late owners. All communications relating to the mill should be addressed to the Mill.

A. M. JEEVANJEE.

Bombay, 12th August, 1919. 3936

FOR SALE—CATTLE.

THE property of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E., at the Farm, Ganeshkhind, on MONDAY, September 22nd, at 5 p.m., twenty-two head of Sind Cattle.

For particulars apply to:—

Captain A. LASCELLES,
Government House,
Ganeshkhind.
4336

NOTICE.

COAL SPECIAL INDENT SYSTEM.

COAL special indents for Bombay and the Presidency will be dealt with by the Coal Certifying Authority appointed for Bombay, whose office is in the New Customs House, Ballard Road, to which address all communications for him and matters which used to be referred to the Deputy Coal Controller, Bombay, should be sent.

R. PEEL,
Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1919.
4389

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.
DHARAVI STREET SCHEME.
(Scheme No. 56.)

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward G of the City of Bombay for forming or altering Streets and for providing building sites within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme, which are bounded as follows:—

On the North-West, North and North-East by the Mahim Creek.

On the South-East by the Agra Road and the G. I. P. Rly.

On the South and South-West by the Mahim Connection Chord and the B. B. & C. I. Rly., but excluding from such area the Mahomedan Cemetery, the Andhra Valley Receiving Station and a Mosque bearing G Ward No. 6128.

2. The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 247, dated the 29th May, 1919,) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.
Dated this seventh day of July, 1919.
4216

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS TO MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES TO COME INTO FORCE ON AND FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1919.

NEW RESTAURANT CAR TRAINS.

NO. 27 down and 30 up, third class express trains running between Bombay and Delhi, will be cancelled, and in their place new Restaurant Car trains, carrying all classes of passengers, will run between Bombay and Delhi, to the following timings:

27 DOWN.

		H.	M.
Bombay	Dep.	22	0
Jhansi	Arr.	22	15
	Dep.	22	45
Delhi	Arr.	8	0

30 UP.

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	21	20
Jhansi	Arr.	5	45
	Dep.	6	10
Bombay	Arr.	7	15

Between Jhansi and Lucknow express trains will run to connect with the Bombay-Delhi Restaurant Car Expresses at Jhansi. To these trains will be attached through composite 1st and 2nd class carriages which will run daily between Lucknow and Bombay. The timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Jhansi	Dep.	24	0
Cawnpur O. & R.	Arr.	5	40
	Dep.	6	15
Lucknow	Arr.	7	50

		H.	M.
Lucknow	Dep.	21	40
Cawnpore O. & R.	Arr.	29	15
	Dep.	23	30
Jhansi	Arr.	5	20

2. As a consequence of the cancellation of the third class express, a new through service will be inaugurated between Bhusaval and Allahabad with close connections with the passenger services to and from Nagpur at Bhusaval. The timings of the Bhusaval-Allahabad trains will be as follows:—

		H.	M.
Bhusaval	Dep.	18	5
Itarsi	Arr.	2	55
	Dep.	3	45
Jubbulpore	Arr.	10	45
	Dep.	11	15
Allahabad	Arr.	21	40

		H.	M.
Allahabad	Dep.	8	55
Jubbulpore	Arr.	18	55
	Dep.	19	20
Itarsi	Arr.	2	50
	Dep.	3	45
Bhusaval	Arr.	14	5

3. The up Punjab Mail Train has been timed to leave Delhi 30 mts. later and to arrive Bombay correspondingly later in order to secure greater punctuality.

4. Passengers should note that there are no restrictions on bookings from Victoria Terminus to stations beyond Delhi and in the Punjab except those imposed by the North Western Railway and other Railways as a consequence of military operations.

5. Other slight alterations have been made in the timings of existing trains, particulars of which may be obtained from the sheet time table exhibited at stations, or on reference to Station Masters, or the undersigned.

W. ALEXANDER,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1919. 4311 3432

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at Andheri—VALUABLE LANDS 5 to 10 minutes walk from the Railway Station:—

(1) HILLY LAND about 30,000 square yards with two well built bungalows at Murzbanabad Road commanding excellent view and open on all sides.

(2) Extensive lands about 65,000 square yards at Murzbanabad Road; and

(3) HILLY LAND about 12,000 square yards on VERSOVA ROAD—all suitable for residential quarters etc.

For particulars apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS, 5, 7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

SEWRI-KOLIWADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.
Scheme No. 59.

PURSUANT to Section 27(1) of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have, under the provisions of Section 23 of the said Act, made a scheme for the Improvement of the Sewri-Koliwada villages, portion of the Municipal Ward F of the City of Bombay, within the limits of the area, shown by thick red lines on the Map (Plan No. 333, dated the 2nd of August, 1919), and bounded as follows:—

On the North and North-West.—By land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 2324 (part), occupied by a portion of the Railway belonging to the said Trustees.

On the East.—By land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 2324 (part).

On the South.—By land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay bearing New Survey Nos. 2347 and 2351.

And on the West.—By land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 2324, laid out partly as a Road and partly as a Railway belonging to the said Trustees.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 333, dated 2nd August, 1919), of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.
Dated 15th day of August, 1919. 4038

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TRICUMDAS DAMODAR, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant ..... Deceased.

NAVIBAHU, widow of the said deceased of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kazi Syed Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

Dated the 30th day of August, 1919.
Messrs. DHARAMSI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4446

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of CHATURBHUJ JERAJ, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk ..... Deceased.

NAVIBAHU, widow of Tricamdas Damodar, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kazi Syed Street, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

The 30th day of August, 1919.
Messrs. DHARAMSI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HASSONALLY BADRUDIN, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or demand upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof either by way of trust, inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Purchaser's Attorneys at their office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate lying and being at Sankli Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel of land and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Survey Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13652, 13688 and 13805, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295, and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3/3549, 1B/3587, 3F and 4C/3550 and part of 3589 or some of them and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property Originally belonging to the Navatia Flour Mills, on or towards the west by the proposed road, on or towards the north by the property of Hussinabhai Alibhai and on or towards the south by the property of Hussinabhai Alibhai.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1919.

NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4429

NOTICE

IMPORTANT FOR MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

OUR clients Messrs. KIRK & CO. (Blackburn), LTD., have recently discovered that certain persons have been selling in Bombay and other places, THREAD SHUTTLES for Power Looms, manufactured in Japan, exactly similar in shape and design to those manufactured by our clients, but of a very inferior quality with our clients' name "Kirk & Co. (Blackburn)," stamped thereon in exact imitation of the stamp on our clients' Shuttles and that the Shuttles so marked have been tendered as those of our clients' manufacture to the injury of our clients' trade and the reputation which they have been maintaining for over half a century past as "The Best Shuttle Manufacturers in the World."

THIS IS, THEREFORE, TO GIVE NOTICE that any person importing, selling, offering for sale, or otherwise dealing with the Shuttles having printed, moulded, engraved or stamped thereon the name "Kirk & Co. (Blackburn)," or any other name closely resembling that of our clients as to be liable to be mistaken therefor, will be forthwith proceeded against according to law, and the PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED against the above fraudulent imitation of our clients' goods.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1919.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Kirk & Co.
(Blackburn), Ltd.

4421

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Bai PARBHAVATI, wife of Manmohandas Purshottamdas, Hindu ..... Deceased.

MANMOHANDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi Main Road, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-eighth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 28th day of August, 1919.

Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4419

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JEPPOO NARAINA RAU, a widower, late of Gamdevi, Bombay, retired School Master, Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

BAI AMMAN alias SITABAI, wife of Panemanglor Rama Rao, residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 15th day of August, 1919.

Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4420

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DADY JEHANGIR BILIMORIA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title, or interest, in, or, to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being a portion of the land formerly known as Nilam Bagh, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon sntuate, lying and being at Altamount Road Cumballa Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 613 square yards,, and registered along with other lands in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 307, New No. 2064, Old Survey No. 64 and New Survey No. 7126 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North and East by the Altamount Rond, and on or towards the South by Plot No. 4 belonging to the said Vendor and on or towards the West by Plot No. 6 also belonging to the said Vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4434

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai VEJBAI, widow of Sha Damji Hirji has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Government leasehold and quit and ground rent lands or grounds, containing by admeasurement 157 square yards out of which 112 square yards of Government are leasehold and 45 square yards are of quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at the North side of Bapty Road, Kamatipura, without the Fort of Bombay, under Collector's Old Nos. 3371 3375 and 35 and New Nos. 16171, A/10171 and 16043, Old Survey Nos. 2948, 2948, 1/4614, and New Survey Nos. 5756, 2/5756, 5757 respectively and E Ward No. 764 and Street Nos. 115 to 121 bounded on the North by the property of Noor Mahomed and Sweeper's passage on the East and West by the property of Liladhar Shamji and on the South by the said Bapty Road.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1919.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4437

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PIROSHA EDULJI VAJIFDAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Vanka Moholla, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1709, Old Survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 2/158 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by a passage on or towards the West by the said Vanka Moholla, or or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by the property of Fidally Hassanali and which premises are assessed under C Ward No. 3199 and Street No. 3.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1919.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4433

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI MANECKBAI, widow of Dhanjibhai Kikabhai Gandevia alias Hotelwalla has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which Narsoo Saiboo was the Fazandar together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Duncan Road Cross Lane or Falkland Cress Lane, or otherwise Khetwady Back Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Maneckbai, widow of Dhanjibhai Kikabhai Gandevia alias Hotelwalla assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 28 and now under D Ward No. 2120 and Street No. 11, bearing New Survey No. 5524, admeasuring 152 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and West by the public passage called the Duncan Road Cross Lane on the North by the property of Maneckbai Kunjiram and on the south by the house of Pestonji Bomanji.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1919.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

4439

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bhai SAHEB FAZALBHOY bin SYEDNA ABDULLA BADRUDIN has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 834/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 573, New No. 5686, Old Survey No. 205, and New Survey No. 8662 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 2203, Street No. 242 to 246 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the West by the property of Jairam Hari, on or towards the North by the property of Jamnadas Gopaldas and on or towards the South by the property of Virji Harakhchand and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys

4435

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

Daily At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"ONE WEEK"

A Five Part Photo Play founded on the WELL-KNOWN Novel by Mr. R. H. Davis, the distinguished American Writer.

MISS KITTY GORDON

Takes the leading part in this intensely interesting Film Story. The appearance of this famous Cinema Star is alone sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the film. It is

A Story of a Wager

The stake was a Woman's Future. The time in which it could be won was one week. The story tells us

How it was Won

And it describes in a racy and most fascinating way life amongst the

Smart Set of New York

The Story is spicy without being vulgar; the acting is perfect; the whole production is

A Masterpiece in Cinema Art

The three central characters are:—A Woman of Magnetic influence; a financial magnate lover, and a dogmatic puritan who expects all mankind to conform to his narrow conventions.

"Those Wedding Bells"

A Monsoon Comic: something to cheer you up.

THE EMPIRE

(The Picture House where you can be cool, comfortable and convivial).

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

"EAST LYNNE"

(Adapted from Mrs. Henry Wood's well-known Novel.)

A Film of

STRONG HUMAN INTEREST

featuring

Miss Blanche Forsythe

(Well-known in Bombay as a former popular member of The Bandman Opera Company.)

"EAST LYNNE"

Ranks High in English Literature.

The acting, photography, and general production of this film make it

A MASTERPIECE IN CINEMA ART.

For one thing it is

A FILM TRUE to LIFE.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

To-night

THE

LIGHTNING RAIDER

PATHE'S SUPERB SERIAL

Featuring

Pearl White

Pathe Gazette

Latest.

NO LONGER A CHILD

Comedy in two acts

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Time

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily

MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.

EXTRA SHOW SUNDAYS 3 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

of the

THRILLING FEATURE SERIAL

MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS

Episodes 13, 14 & 15.

The sensational and surprising solution of a baffling mystery.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

NEW ALEXANDRA

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC

ANNOUNCES

The extension of Exhibition for ONE WEEK MORE of

THE DISTINCTIVE INDIAN FEATURE

AHALYA—UDDHAR

Four Shows Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

FROM SAT. the 6th SEP.

Bombay Cine Goers will see the Latest FRANCIS FORD Serial

THE SILENT MYSTERY

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM,

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAINS IN CUTTACK.

SEVERAL VILLAGES UNDER WATER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

A telegram from Cuttack states that owing to heavy downpour, last week, the rivers are in full flood. Reports of high floods have also been received from Puri district, in consequence of floods in the Kushabhdra river.

The villages near Nimapada are under water. Breaches have occurred to the Rautharapur embankment and a large number of villages are under water. The grand trunk road is awash away in several places. A local committee has been organised to afford relief to the distressed villagers.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.772 Inches
Temperatue of Air	79.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Themometer	76.0 "
Dew Point	74.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.844 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole syy cloudy 10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.3 "
Maximum do.	78.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.
Movement of Wind	208 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.76 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.71 "
Do. do year	59.29 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd	0.02 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Stilt.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Stilt.
	Sept	h m	ft. in.	Sept	h m	ft in
Wed.	3	m 4 44	24 3	3	m 10 32	21 6
		4 15a	23 10		10 54a	19 9
Thur.	4	m 5 6	24 1	4	m 0 32a	21 7
		5 33a	23 6			
Fri.	5	m 7 40	24 5	5	m 0 24	19 0
		8a 23	24 0		0a 31	0
Sat	6	m 8 46	25 3	6	m 1 42	18 7
		22a 24	4		51a 20	1
Sun	7	m 9 28	26 1	7	m 2 36	17 11
		21a 25	4		32a 19	1
Mon	8	m 10 8	27 0	8	m 3 24	17 7
		2a 26	5		11a 18	0
Tues	9	m 10 42	27 9	9	m 4 8	16 6
		10 53a	27 6		4 47a	16 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 3 (Wednesday)	Sunrise 6h. 24m.	Sunset 6h. 52m	
" 4 (Thursday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 52m	
" 5 (Friday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 51m	
" 6 (Saturday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 50m	
" 7 (Sunday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 50m	
" 8 (Monday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 49m	
" 9 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 48m	

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d.	7h.	51·9m. p.m.
Full Moon	10d.	9h.	24·8m a.m.
Last Quarter	17d.	8h.	1·7m a.m.
New Moon	24d.	10h.	3·9m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd September, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.61" rain and Ambala 1.10". The sky is clear at Lahore and Multan and is moderately or heavily cloud ed elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature has risen in the west Punjab, but continues below normal in the east.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra reports 0.90", Cawnpore 0.12" and Allahabad 0.79". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is below the average at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.41" of rain, and Mount Abu 0.60". Skies are clear or lightly clouded in upper Sind and Bikaner and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in north Rajputna. Day temperature continues considerably below the average in Rajputana and is in slight defect in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain inland in Kathiawar. Rajkot reports 0.13", Surat 0.29", Ahmedabad 0.22" and Deesa 0.15". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below the average except at coast stations, the deficiency being as much as 10 degrees at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.30" of rain and Saugor 0.44". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature has risen to the normal in the south-west of the division, but continues in slight to considerable defect elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.52", Mormugao 0.29" and Karwar 0.11". Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.19" of rain and Belgaum 0.26". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad. Day temperature has risen to the normal in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan, but is in defect at Poona.

General Remarks.—The monsoon appears to be weakening and there has been a general decrease of rainfall. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Gujarat and the United Provinces, and local in the submontance Punjab, Rajputana, the north of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few showers are reported from Kathiawar. Day temperature continues very low in in Rajputana, Gujarat and the west of the United Provinces.

No large change appears likely except for some increase in the Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd September, 1919.

Both the monsoon currents remain active and light to moderate rainfall is reported from nearly all parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, the east of the United Provinces, Central India, the west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the west of the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, the east of the Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are—Akyab two inches; Myitkvina a half; Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazar, Jessore one and a half; Chittagong two; Bogra one; Gaya, Benares, Lucknow a half; Roorkee three; Dharampore one; Ludhiana, Gulmarg, Sonamarg, Leh, Cherat a quarter; Sutna, Seoni, Pachmarhi one; Gulberga a quarter; Raichur, Chitaldrug a half; Kurnool a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3rd OF SEPT 1919

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	94	78	55	..	..	..
Do (2nd)	94	78	55	..	..	—0.01
Jask	99	76	91	..	..	—0.09
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100	84	66	..	7.95	+2.39
Rawalpindi	90	70	90	1.61	26.27	+16.36
Lahore	98	69	58	..	16.84	+2.77
Hissar	91	67	84	..	16.76	+2.66
Ambala	93	74	93	1.10	19.46	—0.46
Delhi	96	72	84	..	12.58	—3.45
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94	77	95	0.90	27.74	+7.78
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	92	75	89	..	20.54	+12.82
Cawnpore	92	76	96	0.12	27.56	+1.47
Allahabad	96	77	95	0.79	22.53	—6.18
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	108	81	63	..	0.20	—1.82
Karachi	92	74	89	..	2.32	—3.13
Ajmer	95	78	87	..	11.85	—4.46
Jaipur	97	74	94	0.41	21.13	+3.44
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu	68	62	100	0.60	36.39	+23.29
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86	76	80	..	7.78	—4.13
Dwarka	83	77	89	..	9.87	—3.86
Veraval	90	77	92	..	13.41	—3.00
Rajkot	91	75	86	0.13	29.93	+1.03
Bhavnagar Para	85	76	76	..	11.96	—5.17
Surat	86	77	82	0.29	33.30	—0.20
Ahmedabad	90	75	87	0.22	16.34	+1.60
Deesa	92	74	88	0.15	23.64	+23.26
Kandla	92	71	84	..	6.54	—1.68
Indore	94	70	90	0.04	42.04	+18.47
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96	71	85	0.30	71.11	+27.89
Saugor	93	69	95	0.44	66.15	+10.47
Hosangabad	91	71	95	..	60.10	+23.87
Khandwa	94	70	91	0.06	32.15	+0.89
Akola	97	72	75	..	21.96	—1.49
Amraoti	95	71	77	..	15.70	—7.15
Nagpur	94	72	77	..	43.46	+7.23
Chanda	97	75	77	0.06	32.22	—4.30
Raipur	96	74	84	..	53.15	+15.98
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83	76	82	0.09	9.20	+0.58
Ratnagiri	92	73	87	0.51	9.40	—4.58
Marmugoa	91	..	94	0.29	3.06	+2.07
Karwar	88	75	90	0.11	94.49	—5.35
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94	71	76	..	12.87	—0.90
Ahmednagar	94	66	73	0.04	4.33	—2.77
Poona	78	69	87	0.19	12.66	—3.71
Sholapur	89	72	73	..	12.37	—2.66
Bijapur	85	68	77	..	8.28	—3.17
Belgaum	83	70	87	0.26	73.44	+7.21
Aurangabad	86	63	92	0.07	22.44	—5.62
Nizamabad(Indur)	88	72	87	..	20.08	—7.75
Hyderabad	88	72	79	..	17.59	—1.16
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Minicoy	88	78	91	0.62	61.43	—17.74
Calicut	88	74	93	..	69.80	—12.76
Cochin	85	75	78	..	44.65	—9.72
Colombo	85	72	94	0.22	12.34	—4.86
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Madapatam	95	79	77	..	18.04	—8.18
Bellary	92	57	70	..	2.47	—8.94
Cuddapah	98	78	70	..	15.78	+2.27
Madras	94	79	68	..	11.77	+0.69
Bangalore	84	64	85	0.12	11.71	—1.28
Coimbatore	98	70	73	..	5.78	—1.69
Trichinopoly	100	76	51	..	7.40	+0.31
Negapatam	94	78	79	..	9.38	+4.89

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd September, 1919, was 29.943 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAWOODI BOHRAS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please oblige me by publishing the following lines in your world-renowned paper?

It is a matter of great regret and pity that while almost all the communities of the Bombay Presidency, boast of one or more organisations, social, political or religious, the leading mercantile community of the City, the Dawoodi Bohra remains barren of any body, which can represent the opinion of, or which can lead the community straight into every phase of life.

One notorious example of the part played by some of the Bohras, in the recent Lord Willingdon movement, ignorant as they were of the real situation, shows that in absence of any organisation, they do not know whether acts and steps are reasonable or not. Had there been such an organisation and had the matter been brought before it, and there discussed, Bombay would not have seen them acting unreasonably in a movement, which was wholly condemned by the Bombay public.

Will the leading members of the community, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji, the Hon. Mr. Barodawalla, Mr. Haveliwalla come forward and start a Bohra Brotherhood Union, Conference or any such other institutions, where all the political, social, industrial and even religious matters may be discussed and the community may have its opinion represented?—Yours, etc.,

KAMRUDIN M. K. KAYOOM.

Bhendi Bazar, Aug. 31.

CHILD'S DEATH THROUGH SUFFOCATION.

The coroner concluded the inquest into the death of a newly born female child.

Sitabai a woman residing at Ghorapdev said that Kashibai came to her room for delivery on the 26th ultimo and on being questioned she said she was a married woman and that the child was her husband's. On the evening of the 28th when witness returned home from work she found the child dead in a basket. Kashibai asked her to take it away and the witness picked up the basket and went downstairs where Kashi took it from her and put it in the gutter between the two chawls. They then went to bed.

The Police Surgeon said the cause of death was suffocation; there were no external signs of violence.

The jury returned a verdict of death from suffocation caused apparently by Kashibai.

INFANT MILK DEPOTS.

SUBSTANTIAL GRANT RECOMMENDED.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner dated the 26th August, 1919:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith copy of (1) letter, dated the 24th July 1919, from Mrs. J. B. Petit, Honorary Secretary, Infant Welfare Centres, and (2) of Note No. H/62 B of the 7th August 1919 from the Executive Health Officer. I recommend that the Corporation should take over the Infant Milk Depots. The expenditure to the end of the current official year will be about Rs. 4,000 as under, and, as there is no budget grant from which it can be met, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance:—

(1) Cost of Milk—83 seers per day, about Rs. 645 per month.

(2) Pay of two Assistants for milk distribution, one for each Depot, at Rs. 50 each Rs. 100 per month.

(3) War allowance at Rs. 20 each Rs. 40 per months.

Total Rs. 785 for 5 months. Total Rs. 3,925 per month.

The following is the letter to the Acting Executive Health Officer, from Mrs. J. B. Petit, Honorary Secretary, Infant Welfare Centres Committee dated the 24th July, 1919, above referred to:—

"The Ladies' Committee of the Infant Welfare Centres desire me to write to you about the following subject.

In a communication received from Dr. Turner as Honorary Secretary of the Lady Willingdon Scheme, handing over the balance of the funds of the scheme amounting to about Rs. 68,000 to the Infant Welfare Centres Committee, he has stated that "the bills for milk supplied to the Infant Milk Depots atached to the Maternity Home at Bellasis Road and at Parel will be forwarded to you monthly for payment."

Since last May the Infant Welfare Centres Committee have been paying these bills amounting to about Rs. 700 per month including the services of a Nurse to distribute the milk at the Bellasis Road Maternity Home. The Committte have come to the conclusion that the funds at their disposal do not allow of their undertaking this expense any longer. This sum of Rs. 68,000 approximately being the only sum at their disposal, they are desirous of utilising its interest only, as far as possible, for the upkeep of the Infant Welfare Centres which they are running. Obviously their having to supply milk at the two Municipal Maternity Homes will swallow up all this capital within a few years. They would ask you therefore to relieve them of this expenditure and to get the Municipality to supply this milk at these homes, especially as these homes are now run by them and the Lady Willingdon Scheme no longer exists. My Committee trust that this supply of milk at the homes will not be abandoned owing to this request of theirs as they are convinced that it is doing an immense amount of good."

HEALTH OFFICER'S NOTE.

The following is the note from the Acting Executive Health Officer, dated the 7th August 1919, above referred to:—

"The Infant Milk Depots referred to were opened by the Lady Willingdon Scheme on 1st May 1917 on the premises of the three Maternity Homes, namely at Bellasis Road, Parel and Colaba. The Depot at Colaba was discontinued on the closure of the Colaba Home on the 1st March 1919. Pure pasteurised milk is supplied by the Indian Dairy Supply Company, Limited, in sealed cans, at annas four per seer, and is distributed morning and evening by the Medical Officers of the homes at anna one per seer, or entirely free to those who are too poor to pay the small sum, for the use of children born in one of the Maternity Homes, or under the supervision of one of the Corporation Midwives, or the Health Visitors of the Lady Willingdon Scheme, or the Bombay Sanitary Association. The quantity of milk thus distributed at present at the Bellasis Road and the Parel Maternity Homes is 83 seers per day at a cost of (30/31 days by 83 seers eq. 2490/2573 seers) Rs. 622-8-0 (643-4-0) per month. At the final meeting of the Lady Willingdon Scheme held on 21st November, 1918, and presided over by H. E. Lady Willingdon, it was decided to close the Colaba Maternity Home (which, not being so favourably situated as the other two, was not so popular), to continue the other activities until taken over by the Municipality, and to devote the balance of funds to the establishment and maintenance, in connection with one of the homes, of a dispensary for women and children to be named the "Lady Willingdon Dispensary."

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presiding over a meeting of ladies on 8th February, 1919, formed a Ladies' Committee (whose personnel is almost the same as that of the Committee of the Lady Willingdon Scheme) to carry on infant welfare work as an extension of the Maternity and Infant Welfare Scheme which was organised by Lady Willingdon. Dr. Turner, who was appointed one of the Joint Honorary Secretaries, undertook to provide funds from the Lady Willingdon Scheme, the for the immediate needs of the Infant Welfare Scheme, the objects of both tht schemes being similar. Subsequently, at the request of the Committee, in accordance with a resolution passed at their meeting on 31st March, 1919, Dr. Turner made over to them the balance of funds (about Rs. 68,000) of the Lady Willingdon Scheme before his departure on leave. The bills in connection with the milk depots are since then being paid by the Committee. Now the Committee request that the two milk depots be taken over by the Corporation.

DR. TURNER'S RECOMMENDATION.

So far back as 1903 (vide Annual Report for 1903, page 175) Dr. Turner, in recommending the establishment of Municipal Milk Depots, stoted that "many cities in the West have taken up this question and the Municipalities of Liverpool, Manchester, London, France, Germany and America are attempting to provide tht poor with a wholesome and safer form of food for infants. As a part of a scheme of medical relief, this guaranteed pure milk supply by Corporation is no doubt of great service to the children of the poor in the reduction of the infant mortality due to the use of contaminated or infected milk. It is, however, not of the nature of control of milk supply, but rather of a specialised supply to meet special needs, and the establishment of the kind in Bombay would doubtless meet a great demand."

In 1909, Dr. Turner in a special report submitted to the Corporation on infant mortality in Bombay and the measures necessary to reduce it, laid special stress on Infant Milk Depots as one of the most urgent remedies which were repeated in subsequent Annual Reports.

Great strides have been made in Western countries during the last few years with regard to Infant and Maternal Welfare Schemes. Voluntary agencies have done most of the pioneer work in these and kindred matters and the work is being taken up by local sanitary authorities and grants are given by Government to all deserving schemes. The institutions in the West for infant and child welfare include Milk Depots. Schools for Mothers, Baby Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, Dinners for Nursing Mothers, Fathers' Evening Conferences, Day Nurseries or Creches, Nursing Schools, etc. In large towns such as Liverpool, Bradford, Leith and many others, the expenses of running the milk depots are borne by the local Municipality.

COMFORTS TO POOR CLASS WOMEN.

Since 1913, funds have been provided (Rs. 3,200 in the current year's Budget) by the Corporation at the instance of this Department for the provision of certain comforts to poor class women during confinement such as bed, blanket, charpoy, loaves, milk, etc. Relief has been dispensed to an increasing extent from year to year. The milk depots provide "humanised" milk for the children born in one of our Maternity Homes or under the supervision of the Corporation Midwives or the Health Visitors of the Lady Willingdon Scheme or the Bombay Sanitary Association. It is necessary and desirable to provide such milk for all children of mothers who cannot breast-feed them and who are too poor to provide pure milk. The questions of possible extension of facilities for medical relief and of increasing the number of Visiting Nurses and Midwives are now under consideration. The infant and child mortality in the City is appalling. In 1917, a normal year, the number of children who died in the first year of life was 8,870, that is 26.56 per cent. of the total mortality in the year (33,390); in 1918, the number was 12,829, that is nearly 22 per cent. of the total mortality (58,388). The number of children up-to 5 years of age who died during 1917 was 12,809 and in 1918, 20,308, being respectively 38.35 and 34.77 per cent. of the total mortality in those years. The problem of infant and child mortality in Bombay is thus so serious that no measure which has been tried and found successful in reducing it can be neglected. Infant milk depots are one of such measures and it is the duty of the Corporation to apply every remedy to reduce the entirely preventable waste of infant and child life in the City. The Lady Willingdon Scheme has demonstrated the possibility of running such depots. There is no doubt a great deal of good has been done. It would be a pity if the existing depots were to be closed for want of funds; I have therefore no hesitation in recommending that the two Infant Depots attached to the Bellasis Road and Parel Maternity Homes be taken over by the Corporation. Should the Corporation not be willing to do this, I would suggest that they sanction at least a very substantial grant-in-aid towards the expenses of running the depots, as this is the least the Corporation can do to help voluntary organisations which have been doing for the City, work the cost of which would be a legitimate charge on the City's funds."

The Committe forwarded the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the grant asked for be sanctioned.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

NOT TO ATTEND POLITICAL MEETINGS OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The "Hindu" understands that the Madras Government have made the following addition recently to the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. Attendance of officials at political meetings of any description, except on duty, is strictly prohibited. The meeting at which political questions are discussed, even though other questions are discussed as well, is for the purposes of rule twenty-one a political meeting. Where a meeting is convened ostensibly for non-political purpose begins to assume political tone, it is the duty of any Government official present to leave.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL DEATHS LAST WEEK: 1035.

VICTIMS OF PNEUMONIA: 219.

During the week, ending the 30th August 1919, the total number of deaths (excluding 62 still-births), in Bombay, was 1,035 as against 712 in the corresponding week of last year, and 580 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years. The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911, was 54 during the week as compared to 56 in the preceding week and 30, the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.

219 DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA.

During the week principal diseases claimed victims as follows:—

	Last week.	Preceding week.
Pneumonia	219	239
Diseases of the Respiratory system	389	424
Small-pox	1	3
Plague	6	6
Kala Azar	0	1
Ague and Remittent Fever	88	85
Influenza	17	20
Cholera	9	13
Diarrhoea	53	69
Dysentry	56	49
Lepresy	3	4
Digestive system	43	45

During the week, the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911, among the different communities, was as follows:—

	Last week.	Preceding week.
Jains	81	71
Brahmins	37	47
Lingaits	396	264
Bhatias	53	46
Hindus of other castes	47	50
Hindus, low caste	201	208
Mussalmans	44	46
Parsis	25	21
Jews	39	39
Native Christians	62	45
Eurasians	12	49
Europeans	30	13

MORTALITY ON TUESDAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Tuesday was 157 as compared to 90 on the corresponding day of last year and 88 in 1917. Cholera registered 1 attack and 1 death and small-pox 1 death on Tuesday.

BENGAL AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

A YEAR OF ALL ROUND PROGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

The resolution on the operations of the Agricultural Deparmtent, Bengal, during the last year states that the past year may be said to have been one of all round progress for the Agricultural Department. Departmentally selected rice and jute at present occupy roughly 250,000 acres and 100,000 acres, respectively. Taking the average increased yields of improved paddy and jute over local rices, which they have replaced to be 3 maunds (240 lbs.), and 2 maunds (160 lbs.), per acre, respectively, we arrive at the conclusion that in the present year the Bengal cultivator will in aggregate be better off on this account alone by about Rs. 40 lakhs, £25,000 sterling. This figure may be expected to increase rapidly, for practically, the whole rice and jute crops of the province will probably be affected in quits a few years. In this case the net income of cultivators of rice and jute in Bengal would be increased by as much as Rs. 12 crores or £7,500,000 sterling per annum.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN'S LAPSE.

IMPERSONATING A CORPORAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Mr. A. H. Cornwell, a young Englishman, was to-day placed before Mr. Swinhoe and charged with having impersonated Corporal R. A. Clifton of the Highland Light Infantry. Sergeant Grey of the Elliott Road Outpost who was examined by the court said that on the 25th of last month he received an order for arrest of Corporal Clifton who was said to have deserted from his regiment, his subsequent residence being in Ripon Mansions. The Sergeant called at the mansions and was there met by Cornwell who represented himself to be Clifton and was consequently taken to the Fort and handed over to the military authorities there. A couple of days later the Sergeant learnt that the man who had been arrested by him was not the right individual and Clifton proper was at that moment still in the mansions in question. He was therefore arrested and exchanged for Cornwell who was in the quarter guard in the Fort. Under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner the accused was sent up for trial. Accused, it was stated, was a private in the Surreys at home and had come out about a year ago under covenant to join in a local drapery firm. Sergeant Grey in conclusion said that the accused had personated corporal R. L. Clifton with the object of being in the end sent to Deolali from where he hoped to have been demolised as Corporal Clifton and sent home. The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow. Accused was directed to be released on a bail of Rs. 100.

VADOD WIRE CUTTING CASE.

FURTHER SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 2.

The second special tribunal re-assembled as usual this morning when the public prosecutor Mr. Coyaji continued his examination-in-chief of witness Abdul Rehman, Police Sub-Inspector at Anand, in connection with the Vadod wire cutting case. Witness further stated that the Indian Dairy at Vadod was managed by a European company. He had gone there to make inquiries and found that the Punjabi Havaldar had gone to the Panjab. Referring to the statemments made before the police, witness verified the names of the accused given by witnesses accused Nos. 26, 31, 32, 33, 35, 40, 42, 43, 44.

In cross-examination by Mr. V. J. Patel witness admitted that the passive resistance movement in Memdabad in 1918, was only confined to 4 or 5 villages out of 61 villages of the Taluka. It was about the suspension of revenue dues. He was then questioned as to how he took the statements of the witnesses on different dates. He could not explain why Mahiji Ravani, whose name as a witness in the case was given to him on the 19th April, was examined on 5th May. He said he was busy taking other people's statements and on that account had no time to examine Ravani Mahiji earlier. He admitted seeing Soma Bhatta at Navli station ten or twelve times after the offence. He said Soma Bhatta had enmity with accused Nos. 1, 5, one Soma Shanker 36 and one Shanker Mehru as he had named them in the murder case of his brother. He deposed that Kabhai Jeeji was the father-in-law of Soma Bhatta and Bava Kabhai is the son of Kabhai Jeeji. He stated that Mr. Trivedi, Deputy Superintendent recommended Babar Lavar for pardon asking him to take him to the Collector of Kaira and get a pardon for him. Approver Babar was brought here direct from the Anand lock-up. Witness admitted to have talked to him about his pardon on the way to Kaira. He said he knew one Hathibhai Desai, brother of accused Nos. 30, 35. Witness admitted that Babar Lawar and Jeeva Jeebhai mentioned and involved him in their statements before the police, though it was found on subsquent inquiries that he was at Beaver in Marwar. Witness said he produced 2 envelopes containing letters and two post-cards proving that he was at Beaver at the time. Witness also verified the contents about the Hundi mentioned in these letters from his account books. Then he gave details about what he did on the dates from 17th April to 6th May. The Court then rose for the day.

COMFORTS FOR TROOPS ON N. W. FRONTIER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

In the months June to September, this year, the Indian Comforts for the Troops Fund have supplied to the troops engaged on the North-West Frontier Operations 11,000 cases of comforts to the value of Rs. 3 lakhs and comprising the following articles:—Milk, cigarettes, stationery, pencils, tinned fruits, British sweets, Indian sweets, handkerchiefs, towels, *kuchhs* for Sikhs, cups, covers, fly flags, fly papers, playing cards, games (British and Indian), footballs, literature (British and Indian), mouth organs, gramophones, and various other things specially asked for by the units.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS IN NEW YORK.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

At the sale of Councils in New York on August 28th, applications for 30 lakhs of rupees offered amounted to one crore sixty-three lakhs, the average price obtained being 43 cents per rupee. On September 4th 40 lakhs will be offered at a minimum price of 40 cents per rupee.

STORY OF GERMAN CRUELTY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 2.

Mr. R. Trattles, Rangoon Pilot Service, who has resumed duty after three years' active service in the air force, tells a vivid story of his experiences in German prison camps. He and three others discovered in the wall of their room a dictaphone which they destroyed after expressing their opinion of their keepers' attempts to extort information from officer prisoners. Russian prisoners, who died of starvation, were placed in the tuberculosis ward and certified as having died there. Those German guards who could be bribed, gave prisoners newspapers from which they learnt the progress of the war. Mr. Trattles and other officers were released a month after the armistice, having undergone great privations in four prisoners' camps.

UDATARA RIOT CASE

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO RESCUE A RECRUIT.

"ELIGIBLES" AT A TEMPLE DINNER.

Before Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, Karad Sub-Division, the hearing was continued in the second of the two prosecutions against two batches, one of seven and the other of thirty villagers of Udatara, Virmada, Sarjapur and Kalamba in Wai Taluka of the Satara District, relating to an alleged riot at Udatara on the 10th May, 1918, in connection with the recruiting operations. A report of the preliminary hearing has already appeared in this journal

At the last hearing an application was put in on behalf of all the accused that in view of the Court being called to give evidence in the case it would serve the interest of justice that the case, being triable by the Court of Sessions, be committed to the Court of Sessions. The application was refused then and there and formal charges under Sections 145, 147, 148, 323, 332, 426, 149, 114, and 452 I. P. Code against all the accused (indiscriminately) were framed.

The Mamlatdar was further cross-examined in the case of the 30 accused. He said:—I know Mr. Satha, accused No. 1. He is a Home Ruler. He has got anti-Government tendencies. At the time of the War Loan collection I had occasion to know that he has got such tendencies. As a member of the War Loan Committee I had occasion to call him. I have not got the impression that a Home Ruler is an anti-Government man. In Wai Taluka there are in all 10 or 12 Home Rulers—all in Wai. He has got landed estate and a house at Wai. I know Aba Patil. I took him to be a quiet man. I also know 2, 3, 4; No. 3 is the resident of Udatara. They were present at the time when I did recruiting work. Accused No. 1 might have taken a War Loan.

GAWADE'S EVIDENCE.

Then Sub-Inspector Gawade was further cross-examined. He said:—The Mamlatdar told me that after the other villagers had gone away I should get the men identified from among the Udatara people. I had my slippers on when I left the Mamlatdar and went into Udatara. I went to Kaleshwar temple. The temple site may be 100 by 75 ft. I went into the temple up to the hall with slippers. I did not go round inside the building with slippers. I speak to the figure 250 of the dining people from my personal knowledge The custom is not to wear slippers in the temple hall but up to it. They were all sitting quietly till Alli came. Nobody accompanied me. I do not recollect if I saw Alli till I reached the inside. I cannot say whether there might have been some Mussalmans there. Till I walked five or six paces into the temple nobody spoke to me. I do not recollect if anybody was dining. The leaves for dishes did not reach the end of the hall. As they did not rise and leave their places, I think they did not look ill upon my presence there. I ascertained that it was true that they were dining. I had no uniform then. Immediately I returned Ali and Waman accused No. 3 came in my front. I had not told anybody that I had a list of persons nor was it seen by anybody. Nor anbody had taken it. The paper was in my pocket since the morning. As soon as Alli said, "Score out my name" all got up and surrounded me. Nobody attacked me then Alli and myself were facing each other. I did not notice Alli had a stick in his hands. He snatched away the papers in my pocket—I do not know by which hand. I did not ask for the papers, which were afterwards returned to me. Alli did not read the papers. Waman looked at the papers and returned. I have never worked as a recruiter. I had never learnt that a list of eligible persons was made for villages. To Alli I said "I have not noted your name, you have your way. I have nothing to do with you." I had asked him if he knew any of those that attacked me yesterday. I did not ask him if he was one of them. I have no recollection of what he told me. I do not recollect if the list of 30 did not contain his name.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON WITNESS.

When I returned nobody obstructed me. It is not true that Alli fell at my feet.

I did not hear that a rumour was spread that Alli was caught. In the temple I told Alli about his name not being taken down. Till about 1,000 paces from the Chawadi to the east nothing happened. I recollect the two men following me. I had an umbrella and not a stick with me. I did not notice if all the papers that were taken out from my pocket were returned to me. When I reached Maharwada I took out the papers and showed them to Alli. I recollect that I took out the list of names. I scored in his presence what I had noted to have heard from Alli. Alli did not bow down to me. About 100 paces further I threw out my coat. I cannot say who beat me, but one of them may probably be accused 23, because I was then upset. I sat down and locked up. I never knew accused No. 23rd's name: since then I have seen him in the Court. He had clothes on, of what colour I cannot say. The place where I was beaten was 10 or 12 paces from where I threw my coat. I did not see smoke or fire. I was all along conscious. When brought to the bungalow I was kept in the dressing room. I cannot say how the people got in, whether by opening or by breaking (the door).

I saw Shripati some time after in the bungalow. He fetched a cart and accompanied me for a mile and a half. Shripati was sitting in the cart. I cannot say if he was driving it. I did not speak anything with Shripati while in my company. I was in difficulty and therefore I trusted him. I bear no enemity towards them. Nobody required me to identify anybody out of the accused. There are three factions in Udatara. One is Babar, Jagtap, and the third is Powar. I was wrested when Shripati thought that I may die.

The hearing was then adjourned till the 8th instant.

TRIAL OF THE FIRST BATCH.

The trial of the first batch of seven accused was reserved. In this batch four are Marathas, one Mang, one Ramoshi and one Chambhar. Sub-Inspector Gawade was examined by Mr. Karandikar. He added nothing to what he said in his cross-examination in the other case.

Govinda Patteralla said in his examination-in-chief:—

After the Joshi boy expressed his willingness to join recruitting, the Mamlatdar told me and Gulab Patteralla to take him away to Satara. This was at Virmada. As we approached mile No. 8, a crowd came after us. They all had sticks with them. We got terrified on seeing them and stood aghast. We knelt down, and begged them, "We are servants of belly, do not beat us, you can take away the boy." Immediately people commenced beating me on the head and hands with sticks. I cannot say who beat me and where they beat me. I think accused 7 may be in the crowd. I cannot say anything of anybody else. I fainted. After about half an hour I recovered my senses and approached Gulam, who was lying nearby and who also had fainted. I made him get up. Dhondi Patil then came near. He took up our things and led us on holding us by our hands. After some time the Mamlatdar's tanga came. We were then taken in it to the bungalow. There the Mamlatdar was present and we told him we were beaten. We then were sent in a bullock-cart to Wai. The Circle Inspector and the doctor took our statement. I was ill for 15 days.

Gulab Patteralla almost repeated the same statement.

The hearing was then adjourned to the 8th instant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 5.

Bombay Garrison Artillery dance in aid of St. Dunstan's Home, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunderabbas, Henjam, Linga, Daboi, Bahrein, Bushire and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m., only

SATURDAY, Sept. 6.

Bakri Id: Banks closed.

he s. s. Somali with the English mails leaves at noon.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

BATLIBOI—On the 2nd September at Vacha-Ghandhy Road, the wife of Mr. R. Batliboi of a daughter. 4412

"DIVINE MUSIC OF GATHA."

Mr. Dosabhai H. Dastoor will lecture in Gujarati at the hall of the Theosophical Society, at 72, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "Divine Music of Gatha." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., reports the following delays in transit on cablegrams:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Full rate, 3 days; Deferred, 5½ days.

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Full rate, 1½ days; Deferred, 3 days.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Aga M. J. Mowla, an old member of the Brotherhood, has given a Government Promissory Note of Rs. 1,000 bearing 3½ per cent. interest to the above institution for the purpose of founding a scholarship to be called after his name and to be given to any deserving college student irrespective of caste and creed.

DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ANNIVERSARY.

To-day will be celebrated in the evening at 6-30 p.m. the Jayanti of India's Grand Old Man by the Ratheshtar Mandla at Gamadia's School Hall, Princess Street, when Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will deliver a public address suitable to the occasion and Mr. Hermas will give a musical programme. Pamphlets of the life of Dadabhai written by Mr. Jhabvala and copies of this photo will be distributed free among the audience.

VADNAGRA NAGAR MANDAL.

The eleventh annual festival of the Vadnagra Nagar Mandal, Bombay, was celebrated at Hira Bag, Cowasji Patel Tank Road, on Friday, under the presidentship of Mr. Gopalshanker Vanishanker Bachech, Retired Deputy Collector. About five hundred persons were present. After the election of the president, and the usual songs and recitations—of which one was a Sanskrit dialogue between ladies—the Mandal's annual report was read and adopted. The president then distributed prizes to all school-going students of the community and announced new patrons, life members and donations (total Rs. 2,400). the Mandal has secured that day. The presidential address, which followed next reviewed the past and present history of the community, also making suggestions for the future. A vote of thanks to the president and refreshments, garlanding and "pan-supari", concluded the function of the day.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram)

Liverpool, Sept. 1st.

	Bales.
Toral Days' Sales at Livepool	4,000
" / " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	8,000
Mid. Americans Spot	19.71
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	30.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	New York and New Orleans market closed to-day.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept 2nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	..
Oct.	..
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	19.63
Feb.	..
Mar.	19.86
April	..
May	19.88
June	..
July	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 1st.

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	19.41
Oct.	19.59
Nov.	19.69
Dec.	19.76
Jan.	19.84
Feb.	19.87
Mar.	19.88
April	19.88
May	19.88
June	19.86
July	19.84

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 1st.

Month.	To-day's price.
September	30.20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Sept. 1st.

M G. Bengal Good	14.75
" " Fully Good	15.25
" " Fine	15.50
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.85
" " " Fully Good	17.35
" " Fine	17.60
" Broach Good	18.10
" " " Fully Good	18.35
" " Fine	18.60

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 1st

Bank Rate	61
Bar Silver Spot	59
3 months hence	57 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quite uncertain.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	51½
Rupee Paper 5%	66
Indian Stock 5% Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 5%	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	34.11

SHARES:

Chartered Bank	£20½
Hongkong Bank	£114½

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 1st

5% 1925—1945	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£87½
5% New	£94 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept 1st

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.	59
Australian	61

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Sold Sept Oct. London Quoted	360
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Quoted	300
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Quoted no buyers	1053
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Quoted	1040
Tone of Linseed:—Flat.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept Oct. Quoted	347
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept Oct. Value	422½
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	330

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£1 00½
Copper Braziers	£146
Yellow Metals	14
Hard Spelter	42½

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sellers	51/6
Do do Bombay Sellers	52
Tone:—Firmly held—More Enquiry.	

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Value	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid	2/1

SKIN SALES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Goat Skin Sale opened to-day quietly with a fair demand.
Madras Prime 48d lower.
Madras Medium 24 to 30d lower.
Goat Skins offered 897,000.
Sheep Skins offered 1,301,000.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Our market continues dull. This morning F. G. Broach, April-May, 1920, opened at Rs. 518 and dropped to Rs. 512. Later on, it improved to Rs. 515, but the improvement was not maintained owing to the activities of Marwari "Bears". The price eased off to Rs. 515, and ultimately the market closed at Rs. 513. At Colaba F. G. Broach opened at the same rate and dropped off to Rs. 505. The morning quotation for Broach was Rs. 509.

There was very little enquiry for spot cotton.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Mar-Mari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Sept. 3rd. 6-0 p.m

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Ball Delivery Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-85	65 0 0	---
" " Cawapore 70-80	66 0 0	---
" Karachi Bangla	67 0 0	---
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	---
" " Cawapore	17 4 0	---
" Yellow Cawapore	18 0 0	---
Linseed Brown Bold	20 0 0	21 0 0
" " Thin	19 8 0	20 8 0
Teelseed White 85-15	115 0 0	---
" Gajar 75-25	100 0 0	---
" Gajar 50-50	85 0 0	---
" Black	95 0 0	---
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	20 0 0
Groundnuts	100 0 0	---
Mowraseed	19 0 0	---
Barley	42 0 0	---
Castorseed	58 0 0	---

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 3rd.

	Rate Rs. as p
Davids No. 10	1 6 0
Shapurji No. 10½	0 15 12
Curimbhoy No 18½	1 0 4
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3rd

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 0 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s.	1 10 7/16
Fcs. Demand	303
American Dollars	258
Hongkong	214½
Shanghai	316
Japan	121
Singapore	123

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 28/6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/9 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/10 7/16.
D. D. on France, 310.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 331.
T. T. on Japan, Rs! 118.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 210.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 318.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 123.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 260.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 100-4
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent. Papetr, 68.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust, long dated, 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91/8.
The following are the Bank rates:
Bank of Bombay, 5 percent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.
The market was closed being Transfer Day.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, for the day ended 30th Aug. 1919:—

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. one crore	
" Paid up	37,47,000
Reserve Fund	11,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	7,89,94,000
Sundries	7,40,000
Total Rs	8,14,91,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	1,32,25,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,02,42,000
Bills Discounted	49 28 000
Sundries	9,11,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	4,21,85,000
Total Rs	8,14,91,000

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their Circular, dated 31st July, 1919, state as follows:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £86,231,285 a slight increase of £33,180 as compared with last week's return.

During the week gold to the value of $11,302,000 has been shipped or engaged for shipment from the U. S. A. Of this amount $2,303,000 is for South America and Mexico, $401,000 for France and England and $8,598,000 for China and Japan.

SILVER.

Owing to the continued scarcity of stocks, spot silver has continued in good demand and a premium has been maintained. The price has risen considerably and has carried with it the price for forward delivery.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation 16,242 July 7; 16,390 July 15; 16,654 July 22.
Silver Coin and Bullion in India 4,410 July 7; 4,553 July 15; 4,922 July 2.
Silver Coin and Bullion out of India 200 July 7; 209 July 15; ..... July 22.
Gold Coin and Bullion in India 1,774 July 7; 1,779 July 15; 1,874 July 22.
Gold Coin and Bullion out of India.....July 7; ..... July 15; ..... July 22.
Securities (Indian Government) 1,608 July 7; 1,608 July 15; 1,608 July 22.
Securities (British Government) 8,250 July 7; 8,250 July 15; 8,250 July 22.
The coinage during the week ending 22nd instant amounted to 122 lakhs of rupees.

The proportion of the metallic reserves (gold and silver combined) to the total note issue was 40.8 per cent. on the 22nd instant. This compares with 31.2 per cent. the low figure reached about a year ago, namely July 7th 1918. When considered from the point of view of size—not percentage—the improvement is much more apparent, for the combined metallic holding on July 22nd 1919 consisted of 6,796 lakhs as compared with 3,615 on July 7th 1918. The silver holdings, which, at the present time, are really the more important, compare still more favourably—namely 4,922 lakhs as against 1,481 lakhs—an increase of no less than 239 per cent. When we remember that a large portion of the note issue is held by the Banks and therefore necessarily immobilised so far as encashment is concerned, the fact is certainly reassuring.

The great premium upon gold (about 25 per cent.) which has ruled in the Indian Bazaars, would seem to indicate that a sale in the open market of some portion of the gold holding (1,874 lakhs or at Rs. 15 to the pound sterling £12,490,000) would be desirable. If such a transaction were effected on condition that payment was made, not in notes but in silver rupees, considerable profit would accrue to the reserves, and the need for acquiring silver for coinage—which has so pressed upon the Indian Government—would be correspondingly lessened.

On the 26th instant over 2,000,000 ounces of silver were shipped to China and Japan from San Francisco.

The stock in Shanghai on the 26th instant consisted of about 16,550,000 ounces in sycee and 12,200,000 dollars, as compared with about 17,850,000 ounces in sycee and 12,200,000 dollars on the 19th instant. The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 5s. 6d. the tael.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.
July 25—55 1/16d. cash 54 7/8d. 2 mos.
July 26—55 1/16d. cash 54 7/8d. 2 mos.
July 28-55 3/16d. cash 55—d. 2 mos.
July 29—55 1/4d. cash 55 1/16d. 2 mos.
July 30—55 5/16d. cash 55 1/8d. 2 mos.,
July 31—55 9/16d. cash 55 1.4d. 2 mos.
Average 55 239d. cash 55 031d. 2 mas.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
The quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are 11/16d. and 5/8d. respectively above those fixed a week ago.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Commercial Examinations of the National Union of Teachers, London, held in Bombay at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce Centre, in April last:

BOOK-KEEPING.

Advanced Second Class:—T. M. Darasha, S. D. Gamadia, R. P. Jafrabadwala, D. D. Mahava, B. J. Vakil, S. A. Wagh, R. B. Acharekar, K. S. Amin, D. P. Bhatt, S. L. Borwankar, B. N. Contractor, B. D. Desai, R. B. Desai, B. R. Desai, A. C. T. D'Costa, R. H. Phadne, M. S. Madholkar, B. M. Mehta, G. Gonsalves, S. H. Choksi, H. D. Unnigar, Mc A. Billimoria, D. G. Ghanchi, J. B. Shah, N. V. Bavdekar, V. G. Bidker, R. D. Ghadiali, P. X. Gomes, A. F. Gonsalves, P. C. Gonsalves, S. L. Hemede, D. M. Parelkar, G. B. Taleng.

Inter First Class:—T. M. Asar, M. V. Neghandhi, D. K. Shah, J. V. Ved.

Inter Second Class:—P. H. Choksi, F. R. Dholloo, B. G. Patel, B. F. Chaina, N. K. Bharucha, F. H. Bhathena, B. B. Chinai, K. B. Chinai, J. J. Engineer, R. E. Khambatta, B. K. Gajiwala, K. M. Master, T. R. Dastur, J. A. Golwala, S. M. Gowadia, R. J. Irani, J. D. Sui, K. J. Vaid, N. J. Ghaswala, F. N. Kapadia, R. S. Kotewal, P. M. Madon, N. S. Patel, S. C. Umrigar, G. German. J. E. Madon.

Elementary First Class:—R. J. Pastakia, N. P. Printer, N. M. Mehta, A. M. Peermahomed, F. A. Billimoria.

Elementary Second Class:—M. J. Choksi, B. D. Cooper, J. A. Ghadiali, M. K. Ghandhi, K. B. Godrej, P. A. Mama, A. N. Mistry, J. F. Adajania, M. C. Chacha, M. B. Desai, D. R. Mistry, S. R. Mistry, N. E. Cooper, R. Mohan, N. M. Bhagalia, J. S. Choksi, N. V. Dodhi, F. A. Patel, M. E. Pithawala, D. D. Kolah.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCE.

Advanced First Class:—D. M. Parelkar.
Advanced Second Class:—M. S. Battiwalla, T. M. Darasha, S. D. Gamadia, R. P. Jafrabadwalla, J. B. Kalianiwalla, N. C. Kanga, J. M. Mody, D. D. Mahava, H. N. Surti, E. A. B. D'Souza, B. H. Dadyburjor, D. A. Dhanbhura, R. D. Ghandiali, M. V. Gogte, N. M. Gowadia, S. L. Hemede, N. B. Hozdar, E. E. Kumana, V. G. Limaye, D. B. Mangalore, D. K. Naik, N. B. Navalker, V. V. Rajdhyakas, B. S. Rane, J. M. Shroff, J. H. Taraporewala, G. B. Telang, K. J. Vakil, K. S. Vinekar.

Inter First Class:—A. S. Dholekar.

Inter Second Class:—C. D. Karanjia, V. G. D'Souza, A. F. Gonsalves, S. N. Kopikar, S. S. Korgaunkar, M. A. Rajdhyakas.

Elementary Second Class:—P. T. Majmundar.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Advanced Second Class:—E. A. B. D'Souza, V. G. D'Souza, J. M. Shroff.

Prellminary Second Class:—D. A. Dhanbhura, N. M. Gowadia.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Advanced Second Class:—M. S. Battiwala, S. D. Gamadia, R. P. Jafrabadwala, N. C. Kanga, J. M. Mody, D. D. Mahava, K. S. Tukina.

Preliminary Second Class:—T. M. Darasha, J. B. Kalianiwala, H. N. Surti, C. D. Sethna, E. A. B. D'Souza.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Advanced Second Class:—V. G. D'Souza.
Inter Second Class:—M. A. Billimoria, D. G. Ghanchi.

SHORTHAND (SPEED).

Advanced First Class Distinction—M. M. Ghangurde, (120).

Inter First Class Distinction:—J. S. Ponchkhanawala, (60); D. J. Udwadia, (60).

Inter Second Class:—K. S. Tukina, (60); G. H. Gae, (80); Miss Tehemina, B. Engineer, (60); B. S. Talati, (60).

Elementary First Class Distinction:—T. M. Darasha, (40); D. D. Mahava, (40).

Elementary First Class:—H. N. Surti, D. S. Ghadiali, S. K. Shroff, F. N. Kapadia, N. D. Turner.

Elementary Second Class:—J. B. Kalianiwala, J. M. Mody, S. A. Mehta, D. J. Poonewala, G. S. Choksi, J. N. Desai, K. B. Godrej, J. C. Godiwala.

TYPEWRITING.

Inter Second Class:—D. A. Billimoria, G. H. Gae, S. N. Randeria, J. T. Desai, K. B. Kheshwala.

Elementary First Class:—D. D. Mahava.
Elementary Second Class:—T. M. Darasha, J. B. Kalianiwala, J. M. Mody, G. S. Choksi, J. N. Desai, D. S. Ghadiali, J. C. Godiwala, M. R. Mehervaid, J. C. Mistry, B. R. Daruwala, J. C. Daruwala, F. N. Kapadia, N. D. Turner, K. S. Amin.

HOUSING OF EAST INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with much interest in your paper of the 28th instant a letter written by Mr. C. C. M. Mendes on the housing of East Indian Catholics and appreciate his remarks, but considering the indifference of our people I fail to see how the question can be solved. In the first place we have but few moneyed men, however riches alone do not count much. I do not think that the Goanese as a community or the Manglorians as such are wealthy people, but they have energy, spirit and grit. We lack all these qualities though we possess in abundance and to spare selfishness, envy and jealousy that we turn green when we see our neighbours are doing well. If you could give me concrete examples of selfless benevolence and charity among us, I should be very glad to hear of the same. We have few individuals who could collectively and individually help the housing problem by building chawls in Bombay, Bandra or say at Andheri or Curla and forming a society of their own for building houses on a co-operative basis. Will Dr. D'Monte do anything of the kind? Or will any other prominent man or men come forward with money or brain or both and carry out the object so much desired and earn the gratidude of their brethern?—Yours, etc.,

AN EAST INDIAN.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND BISMARCK.

"A TERRIBLE MAN."

An article by Professor R. S. Rait in the "Quarterly Review" records several instances of Queen Victoria's friendly intervention on behalf of France, and is designed to show how little her attitude towards foreign politics was affected by the family ties that bound her to the German Royal Family.

The article is enriched by several quotations from Queen Victoria's unpublished correspondence and diaries which have been made by the King's permission.

The most interesting of these quotations is from a letter the Queen wrote to her daughter, the Crown Princess, on June 18, 1875, at a time when she believed Germany, under Bismarck's influence, had been contemplating a renewed war with France. The Queen wrote:—

I wish just to answer those principal points in your letter, though of course you know how absurd these ideas and notions of Bismarck's are. As regards my being irritated against Germany or anybody else working upon me! It was I alone who, on hearing from all sides from our Ministers abroad of the danger of war, told my Ministers that everything must be done to prevent it, that it was too intolerable that a war should be got up and brought about by mutual reports between Germany and France that each intended to attack the other, that we must prevent this and join with other Powers in strong remonstrances and warnings as it was not to be tolerated. No one wishes more, as you know, than I do for England and Germany to go well together, but Bismarck is so overbearing, violent, grasping, and unprincipled that no one could stand it, and all agreed that he was becoming like the first Napoleon whom Europe had to join in putting down. This was the feeling, and we were determined to prevent another war. At the same time I said France must be told she must give no cause of anger or suspicion to Germany, and must not let them have any pretext to attack her. France will for many years be quite incapable of going to war, and is terrified at the idea of it; I know this to be a fact. The Duc Decazes is a sensible, prudent man, fully aware of this, and who is doing all he can to act according to this advice.

I wrote at that moment a private letter to the Emperor Alexander urging him to do all he could in a pacific sense at Berlin, knowing the anxiety he had to prevent war and how much he loved his Uncle and he him. As for anyone working upon me in the sense Bismarck thinks, it is too absurd. I am not worked upon by any one; . . . but Bismarck is a terrible man, and he makes Germany greatly disliked—indeed no one will stand the overbearing, insolent way in which he acts and treats other nations—Belgium, for instance.

You know that the Prussians are not popular unfortunately, and no one will tolerate any Power wishing to dictate to all Europe. This country, with the greatest wish to go hand in hand with Germany, cannot and will not stand it.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED.

The British Ministry of Labour issued the following in mail week:—

The Organising Committee for the International Labour Conference sat from July 31, in order to complete the documentary preparations for the Labour Conference to be held at Washington in October as provided in the Treaty of Peace.

In reply to the *questionnaire* which they sent out asking for information and proposals in regard to the different subjects to be discussed at the Conference, they have received replies from the following countries:—United States of America, Belgium, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Hedjaz, Italy, China, Peru, Poland, Serbia, Siam, Argentina, Chili, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, South Africa, and Persia.

Replies from others have been promised. The replies from Japan and India are expected shortly, but owing to the distance have not yet been received.

The Committee have prepared reports based on the information received for each of the items on the agenda for the Conference—namely, the 48-hour week, unemployment and the employment of women and of children in industry,—and they have drawn up proposals for international conventions on each subject. The reports and proposals will shortly be circulated to the different countries.

ORDER AGAINST MR. ASAF ALI WITHDRAWN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 2.

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Barron has been pleased to pass the following order:—

Whereas on the 12th June, 1918, an order was passed by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915, directing Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, Delhi to refrain from addressing public meetings in the Delhi Province, and whereas the conditions which rendered that order necessary have now passed away Mr. Asaf Ali is hereby informed that the Chief Commissioner is pleased to withdraw the said order as and from the 1st September, 1919.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I much appreciate your kindness for the masterly reference made by you on the position of Indians in East Africa and the possibilities for Indian enterprizes in that Colony, in your issue of the 28th instant.

Your remarks "the economic development of East Africa by Indians in all possible directions—or course, in a manner which will not in any way prejudice the rights of the original inhabitants of the Colony whose interest must be paramount whether the Colony is under the control of the Imperial Government or the Government of India;" are worthy of careful note by every responsible thinker, taking interest in these questions. Predominance to the liking of the original inhabitants of such occupied territories is the chief principle embodied in the now historic fourteen points of President Wilson, under which, I believe, the present mandatory system is organised; and in the best interests of the preservance of this just and equitable principle, I say, not only on the historical facts connected with this colony and my experience thereof, but on the best authority of the distinguished persons like H. H. the Agakhan and Sir Theodore Morison, who have the first hand experience of this nature, that this Colony should essentially be an Indian Colony and if certain Governments influentially moved by the powerful and systematically raised voice of the vested interests are unfortunately apathetic to it, as you justly observe, it is for the Indian custodians of commerce, etc., in Bombay and elsewhere in India, to rise to the occasion and see to the immediate introduction of our trade and commerce, our settlements and our voluntary labour; because that and that alone can not only satisfy but please the original inhabitants of that Colony. (Vide "India in Transition" by H. H. the Agakhan and "My journey in East Africa" by Mr. W. Churchil, etc.)

Pending further opportunities to elaborate the reasons more freely, I sketch in brief some of the reasons as to why East Africa should be essentially an Indian Colony, in the best interests of the natives thereof only, and apart from the acquisitional point of view for the Indians.

1. That even from before the advent of any of the Western nations, the natives are not only connected with Indians so far trade is concerned, but they are connected even so far religious and social relations are involved, and on that principal ground only, they would like the affiliation of India with them. In fact without Indians the trade of the various valuable raw materials of paramount importance to the Empire in the interior of East Africa is impossible.

2. The natives can work only in agriculture usefully and practically in association with Indian head and Indian tools of agriculture, in fact they can only follow the Eastern civilization, they being still in the primitive stage of evolution.

3. Indians are the trusted bankers of the natives and they have no confidence yet in any other nations.

4. The natives like Indian cloth very much for its valuable quality of long durability and the imposition of any other goods on them would be but artificial.

Political reasons based on justice and equity, being quite obvious to the people of the modern school of Indian politics, I do not at present mention them here.

I trust after this, the responsible people in Bombay, if they rightly feel the importance of colonial expansions, will not fail to devote some time to the consideration of this important question for India.

Wake up fathers in Bombay!—Yours, etc.,

B. N. ANANTANI.

Bombay August, 30th.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 3rd.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—1000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.; 108 bales wool, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Jeena & Co.; 3450 cwts groundnut cakes, 2340 cwts cotton seed cakes, Sanday & Co.; 409 cwts myrabolams, Purshotam Mathuradas & Co.; 55 balts wool, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.; 145 bales cotton, Tirathdas Lnundaram; 80 bales cotton waste, 22 bales cotton fly, Walmer & Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles: 188 cases buttlea, Duncan Stratton & Co.; 1440 cwts rape seed, 1300 cwts mowra seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 300 bales sheep skins, Allaudin Cassum; 100 bales hemp, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles in transit to Barcelona:—200 bales hemp, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.

S S Somali for London:—55 bales sheep skins, Esmail Dossa & Co.; 165 cwts gum traga kanth, 128 cwts bees wax, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Mergha for London:—26 bales cow hides, M. Sheriff.

S S Homer City for Hull:—200 cwts myrabolam, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.

S S Homes City for Hull:—16091 cwts linseed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 3049 myrabolam, Dinshawjee Bhicajee & Co.; 1501 cwts myrabolam, Odhavji Govindji & Co.; 844 cwts cotton seed, Cotton Trading Syndicate; 4000 cwts cotton seed, K. Kassawjee & Co.; 6000 bales hamp, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.

S S Glensloy for Antwerp:—1300 cwts buffalo horns, Esmail Mohamed; 2000 cwts myrabolam, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.

S S Bellview for Antwerp:—9117 cwts myrabolam, Purshottam Mathuradas & Co.

S S Kifuku Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cot Yokohama Kiito Kawaisha; 100 bales cotton. Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton, Nishimatsu & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

S S Tenshin Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 171 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Hosei Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 600 bales cotton; Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton G Doesa & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji & Sons; 300 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Nishimatsu & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy & Co.; 700 bales cotton; N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Tenshin Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Hosei Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton, Nishimatsu & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton, Mirzamal Motilal & Co.

S S Kifuku Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Hosei Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S S Kifuku Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Tenshin Maru for Yokkaich:—150 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Kifuku Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Tenshin Maru for Hongkong:—85 bales cotton grey twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 400 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy & Co.

S S Hosei Maru for Hongkong:—85 bales cotton grey twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

S S Tenshin Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy & Co.

The N Y K steamer Shingo Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 2nd instant, and is due here on Saturday the 6th instant.

The O S K steamer Kasado Maru left Colombo on the 2nd for Bombay and is due here on the 6th instant.

The total subscriptions of the New Indian Loan up to 30th August were Rs. 2,06,81,100 inclusive of Rs. 1,72,37,900 in shape of war bonds.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3rd.

S S Sodegaura Maru—Hosokawa, Singapore, August 13.
S S Mercara—Manley, London August 8.
S S Vancouver Maru—Nakamura, London, July 30.
S S Bahadur—Ellis, Madras, July 15.
S S Maur—Marcussen, Bangkok, August 11.
S S Itawa—Johnsen, Bassein, August, 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3rd.

S S Lhasa—Woollatt, Karachi.
S S Innsbruck—Cossovich, Australia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Canara—Davidson, Karachi.
S S Upada—Butler, Rangoon.
S S Ixion—Master, Penag, and Singapore.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Zayani for Jeddah.
Steamer City of York for Hull, etc.

S S Sodegaura Maru:—The steamer Saudigaura Maru, 713 tons, Captain S. Hosokawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore via Colombo, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 13th ultimo.

S S Merkara:—The B I S N Coy's English mail steamer Merkara, 5195 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Gibralter, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of the 14th ultimo and a general cargo, which port she had left on 8th idem.

S S Vancouver Maru:—The steamer Vancouver Maru, 4259 tons, Captain K. Nakamura, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Cardiff, Port Said and Suez, with ballast, which port she had left on 30th July.

S S Bahadur:—The T M Coy's steamer Bahadur, 2836 tons, Captain O. J. Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Madras, with a cargo of sugar, molasses and arrack, which port she had left on 15th July.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain C. Marcussen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, via Sabang and Colombo, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on 11th ultimo.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 959, tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Itaura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Itaura, 3363 tons, Captain F. W. Johnsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 22nd inst.

S S Innsbruck:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer Innsbruck, 2342 tons, Captain M. Cossovich, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Adelaid, Fremental and Sydney via Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Ixion:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer Ixion, 6526 tons, Captain J. Master, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Penang, and Singapore, with same bottom cargo.

S S Upada:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Upada, 3382 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 3rd September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Offside			
A Pandua	African Ports	11-8-19	--M M & Co
S Zamora	Port said	8-9-19	--Rald Bros.
G & E			
Rosel Mara	Kobe	9-9-19	--N Y Kaisha
D & E			
Olympia	Marseilles	N F	--Graham & Co
F Indus			
Mara	Osaka	14-9-19	--O S Kaisha
G Dwarka	S F	N F	--M M & Co
H Bahrein	Aden	N F	--M M & Co
K Ismailia	N F	N F	--M M & Co
Dumra	P Gulf	N F	--M M & Co
L Purnea	N F	N F	--M M & Co
M Homer City	Hull	14-9-19	--Graham & Co
P Tenasha			
Mara	Kobe	10-9-19	--N Y K
Q Vergemere	N F	N F	--Omar Vdg. & Engrg. Works Co
80 ton crane			
Utkosh	N F	N F	--M S Shankland & Co

MERKWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Curlew	3 days	4-9-19	--C E B P T
Mudlalk			
Snipe			

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	Marmagoa	3-9-19	--K N & Co
Satravati	N F	N F	--K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	--K N & Co
Ponani	Marmagra	3-9-19	--K N & Co
Satarmati	Marmagoa	4-9-19	--K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	--K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bellview	Antwerp	8-9-19	--T M & Co
2 Kowak	---	---	---
4 Saigon			
Mara	Japan	5-9-19	--O S Kaisha
5 Albatross	N F	N F	--M M & Co
6 Glenloy	Antwerp	N F	W & A G & Co
7 Upada	Rangoon	4-9-19	--M M & Co
8 Kifuku			
Mara	Kobe	6-9-19	--N Y K
9 Ayrdon	N F	N F	--M M & Co
10 & 11 Obra	Rangoon	8-9-19	--M M & Co
13 Taroba	B A Ports	25-8-19	--M M & Co
16 Kamra	N F	N F	--M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Stephen	N F	N F	--D R I M
2 Vita	Busra	10-9-19	--M M & Co
3 Brandeburg	U K	7-9-19	--Graham & Co
4 Elephanta	Busra	8-9-19	--M M & Co
5 Ixion	York hama	4-9-19	--Graham & Co
6 Canara	Karachi	4-9-19	--M M & Co
7 Somali	London	6-9-19	--M M & Co
8 City of Cairo	Liverpool	3-9-19	--K M & Co
9 Syria	N F	N F	--M M & Co
10 Irrawadi	Marmagoa	N F	--B S N Co
12 City of York	Hull	5-9-19	--J Finlay & Co
13 Wisley	N F	N F	--Graham & Co
Offside			
13 Franz Ferdinand	N F	N F	--D R

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

RATAN RAMJI V. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. S. J. Murpay, Sessions Judge of Nasik. The accused was found guilty of murdering one Burhankha and was sentenced to death under section 302 Indian Penal Code.

The facts are these:—

The deceased Burhankha Usmankha, who was a Forest Round Guard, stationed at Damde was found lying dead on his cot, in the house where he lived by witness Bhikra, who went to the place very early in the morning to deliver the milk he used to supply daily. Getting no answer when he called from outside, he went in, and found Burhankha lying dead, with an injury to his head. The matter was reported to the Police.

The medical examination showed that the deceased had died of a compound comminuted fracture of the left parietal and squamous portion of the temporal bone, causing haemorrhage and injury to the brain. In fact the vault of the skull was fractured.

At first there was no clue to the murder, but the Patel reported to the Sub-Inspector that deceased had been on bad terms with accused over a woman, Pannabai. Accused was sent for and questioned, and at first denied all knowledge, but afterwards he took the Police and a *panch* to a place in his cattle yard, whence he dug up a small bundle containing some papers, Rs. 59 in notes and several gold ornaments. He also produced the head of a hatchet from an earthen pot in his house and showed where its broken shaft was lying in a hedge.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused's made a statement before the committing Magistrate and admitted the guilt. But in the Sessions Court the accused denied making the incriminating part of the statement though he said that the portion referring to Pannabai was true. He denied having killed deceased, and said the whole village was against him.

The Sessions Judge observed that on the statement and the finding of the property, and accused's admission that he bore deceased a grudge there was no doubt that the accused was the murderer. One of the Assessors did not agree with him. He thought the evidence was not sufficient that the part as to production was biased, and that the statement could not be relied on, as it had been retracted. With regard to this the Sessions Judge said that there could be no more evidence in the given circumstances; there was no trace of any such bias as would form a reasonable ground of suspecting fabrication of the evidence; and the statement had not been retracted for any intelligible or sufficient reason. The crime was committed deliberately and must have been planned in advance.

Their Lordship after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. S. R. Gokhle, appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL'S ESTATE.

SALE OF BOMBAY AND POONA MILLS ORDERED.

Bansilal Motilal ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Govindlal Bansilal and others Defendants.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

This was the hearing of a notice of motion dated the 12th of August, taken out by the plaintiff Bansilal Motilal the son of Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal for an order that the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills at Poona and the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pittie Mills at Bombay be sold by public auction.

The defendants Govindlal and others opposed this motion chiefly on the ground that the Court had no power to order a sale of these properties, which were the subject matter of the partition suit, except under the provisions of the Partition Act and that the facts of this case did not bring it within the provisions of the said Act enabling the Court to order the sale prayed for.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla appeared for Bansilal in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. V. G. Dalvi appeared for Govindlal to show cause against the notice.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for Mukundlal to show cause.

Mr. Kanga appeared for Bansilal's minor sons in support of the notice.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for Budibai in support of the notice.

In the course of his affidavit in support of the notice, Bansilal stated, after setting out the facts which led to this litigation, that amongst the joint family properties were two Mills one a spinning and weaving mill at Poona and the other spinning mill at Bombay. The proper management of a mill required expert knowledge and experience. The management of the mills had formed the subject matter of several applications before the Court. So far back as December, 1917, Govindlal made an application for the appointment of himself a de facto manager thereof. This application was heard by Mr. Justice Kajiji who adduced that an advertisement should be given in the newspapers inviting offers for taking leases of the mills situated at Bombay and Poona. At that time all the defendants at first expressed their willingness for sale of the mills as a going concern but thereafter Mukundlal changed his mind and declined to agree to the mills being sold. After the advertisements were given only one offer was received for the lease of the said mills. But the offer was rejected as the basis of the conditions was different from one offered by the Receiver. In December, 1918, Govindlal made an application to the Court that it should give directions to the Receiver to stop the working of the said mills as they were being worked at a loss. This matter was heard by the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice and by an order made on 21st December, 1918, his Lordship directed that the Receiver was to reduce the working of the said Poona Mills so as to diminish the loss as much as possible at the same time keeping the machinery of the mills in an efficient state of working. At the hearing of the said application the attorneys for Bansilal's minor children intimated to the Court that the proper course would be to sell the said mills as a going concern; the Chief Justice approved this view but as the will suit was then pending and Govindlal and Mukundlal would not agree, no formal application could then be made to the Court for sale of the mills. As all the properties had already been declared to be joint ancestral properties, the said mills would have to be sold in any event irrespective of the result of the remaining issues in this suit. The mill industry in Bombay Presidency was at present at its highest and Bansilal submitted that this was the proper time for the sale of the said mills as going concerns and he prayed for an order for sale of the said mills by public auction reserving liberty to the parties to bid.

GOVINDLAL'S AFFIDAVIT.

Govindlal the defendant opposed and in the course of his affidavit stated that the Court had no power to order a sale of the property which was the subject matter of the partition suit except under the provisions of the Partition Act and that the facts of this case did not bring it within the provisions of the said Act enabling the Court to order the sale prayed for. He (Govindlal) had taken technical training in mill industry and for several years had looked after the Bombay Mills and exclusively attended to the management of the Poona Mills. The new Receiver Mr. Moos had business aptitude and was supervising the management of the mills efficiently and regularly. Since Mr. Moos had begun to take interest in the working of the said mills, there had been a noticeable change in the amount of profits realised by the Mills. If the said mills were sold the estate would be put to loss as the mills represented very good investment. The mill industry was in a flourishing condition and large profits were expected to be made under the management of the new Receiver and it would be detrimental to the interests of Govindlal and the other members of the family to sell off the mills. He therefore prayed that an order should not be made for sale of the said mills. Mukundlal also opposed the sale of the said mills.

In the course of his affidavit Mr. Lam of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji Dinsha and Co., stated that under instructions from his client Govindlal he had made inquiries from the manager of the Bombay and Poona Mills through the Receiver, relating to the management of both the mills and he was able to gather from the replies he received that the profits likely to be realised by the Bombay Mill by the first week of November would approximately amount to Rs. 90,663-9-4, and the profits by the Poona Mills by the same time would amount to Rs. 25,870 approximately.

In a counter affidavit made by Dahyabhai Tapidas on behalf of Bansilal, it was stated that the monthly statements prepared by the mill manager were misleading as they did not make any allowance for depreciation of repairs or interest on capital employed. Bansilal was advised that as the mill industry was in a flourishing condition, this was the proper time to sell the mills in the interest of the estate in which minors were interested to a large extent. There were chances of the mill industry being adversly affected in future and if Govindlal was of opinion that the mill had a bright future, there was nothing to prevent him from bidding at the sale.

BEST TIME FOR SALE OF MILLS.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the course of his argument, after stating that this was the best time for sale of the mills, said the Court had power to make an order for sale, under Sec. 151 of the Civil Procedure Code wherein were stated the inherent powers of the Court.

He cited 33 Bom. 469 (the judgment of Macleod J) which traced the history of powers of Court under Sec. 151. The court was empowered to make any interlocutory order which "justice of proceedings may require." Clause 19 of the Letters Patent was referred to by Macleod J. Bansilal's application was not under the Partition Act because he was not applying for a moiety of his share. The Partition Act did not come into operation until partition decree was passed. Besides Bansilal's minor sons and Budhibai had then given notice of motion unde rthe Partition Act. So, even excluding Budibai's share, minors' and Bansilal's share came to a moiety.

Mr. Kanga for the minors (Bansilal's sons) and the Advocate-General for Budibai supported the plaintiff's notice of motion.

Mr. Desai for Govindlal submitted that the Court had no power to order sale on interlocutory application and even on the merits no case was made out for a sale.

The Court had no power except under Partition Act and it was not a matter of mere technicality but of substance. Clause of the Letters Patent only gave power to make rules but not to pass special order, in special cases in a matter like the present one. All orders passed under Sec. 151 (Civil Pro. Code) could not be such as affect the substantive rights of parties. Even if such powers existed Court would not exercise to when it would conflict with another statute.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in delivering the judgment, said:—

This is an application for the sale of the mills belonging to the estate of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, one in Bombay and the other at Poona. There is, another application on behalf of these minor sons of Bansilal, clients of Mr. Kanga, also for the sale of the two mills, but that application is under the Partition Act of 1893. It is not necessary to go into great details as to the history of the litigation in this family. Suffice it to say that in December 1917, when an application was made by Govindlal for his appointment as a "de facto" manager of these mills, question arose "whether it would not be better and more beneficial for all the parties concerned to have these two mills sold." His Lordship then referred to the orders passed by him in December 1917, and by Mr. Justice Macleod and Mr. Justice Pratt in 1918.

Proceeding further his Lordship stated, "this motion is opposed on various grounds by Mr. Desai for Govindlal and Mr. Davar for Mukundlal. Mr. Desai, in a forcible argument has opposed this motion on the ground that this Court has no Jurisdiction to order sale of immoveable property and he addressed a very elaborate and interesting argument on that question. It is not necessary now to go into it in great details on the various points urged, but put shortly, he said that under the Civil Procedure Code, there was a provision for the sale of moveable property under interlocutory orders as provided in O. 39 R. C., but there was no such corresponding provision for sale of immoveable property in the code, though there was such a provision in the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883, viz., O. 51 R. I. The argument was that framers of the new code, who were very well conversant with the practice in England have advisedly omitted this provision in the code. But I think the correct view was as suggested by Sir Chimanlal that the present Civil Procedure Code is made applicable both to the mofussil and the High Courts, and therefore, it was not desirable to include a provision like the one contained in O. 51, R. 1 (Rules of the Supreme Court). Sir Chimanlal has urged that under the Charter of the Supreme Court this Court has Jurisdiction to make an order that can be made under interlocutory orders, if we look to the scheme of sections of all the provisions under the Charter of the Supreme Court. It is clear that an order can be made, which under the circumstances justice of the case may require. It is not, as Mr. Desai contended, that the provision referred to the power of the Court only to frame rules and orders under the Supreme Court Charter. Therefore, I must hold that this Court has Jurisdiction under the Charter of the Supreme Court to order sale of immoveable property, which under the circumstances justice of the case may require. I am fortified in that opinion by the judgment of Mr. Justice Macleod in 33 Bom. 409. The other point which Mr. Desai has objected is that it is not desirable on the merits of the case that such an order should be made. I will deal with that point when I have disposed of the point under the Partition Act.

EXAMINATION OF MR. DESAI'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Desai's argument on Partition Act, is that such an order can be made only at or after a decree for partition has been made and he relies for that submission on the provisions of the Act itself, but I think it is absolutely untenable. I think Section 2 is quite clear that an order like that can be made at any stage, and not necessarily only after a decree is passed. But as pointed out by Sir Chimanlal, Sections 7 and 8 of the Partition Act would have then become absolutely unnecessary if that was otherwise. It seems to me that when you read Section 2, it seems quite clear that the legislature intended that an order for partition and sale can be made even at an earlier stage, viz., before the decree is made for we find the section says, "by reason of the nature of the property to which the suit relates or of the number of shareholders therein or of any other special circumstances a division cannot reasonably or conveniently be made and that a sale of the property and distribution of the proceeds would be more beneficial for all the shareholders, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the request of any such shareholder to the extent of one moiety or upwards direct a sale of the property." I can conceive of several cases, where it would be really necessary and desirable before a decree for partition is made, to order a sale, but you can only order it where persons were shareholders interested collectively or individually to the extent of moiety or upwards and are desirous of having a sale On that point also, it is not necessary that they should possess these shares. If their interest after a decree for partition is made, is more than a moiety then it can be made.

Then the only question of interest is whether it is beneficial in the interest of all the parties concerned that these two mills should be sold. Under the general jurisdiction, it is necessary for me to consider that it is for the interest of the minors and considering the nature of the properties at bearing in mind that the properties to be sold are the two mills it is not possible to keep these things as a going concern very satisfactorily. It may be that under certain circumstances they are making certain profits to-day. It is possible that a few months hence they may make a loss and eventually nobody will keep them as a going concern. If any of the sharers wants to buy these things, then reasonable facilities will be offered to them, viz., moneys from the estate will be sent or advanced to them against their own shares. But as far as minors are concerned, no Court would ever allow them to take up a business like a mill management, and it must be realised into liquid assets and portion distributed among them. Therefore, it is really not only for the interest and benefit of all the parties concerned, but it is eminently for the interest and benefit of the minors that these mills should be sold. I do not propose to give directions for the sale as to how the sale should be conducted whether by public auction or by sale amongst the parties themselves. I would rather desire that it should be by public auction after having put a reserved bid.

THE ORDER.

His Lordship ordered that the mills be sold by public auction by the Commissioner; the Commissioner to keep a reserved bid; all the parties to be at liberty to bid at the auction. Costs of all parties were to come out of the estate.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1225-15—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Hirji v Ratanbai widow and ors, Rustomji and G, Motichand and D, Mulla and M, In person, Part heard.

186-17—Jam R & D, Purshotam Ranchhordas v Framroz Merwanji Desai, Mulla and M.

929-18—Ard H D & Co, Dharamsey Meghji v Bhimji Meghji and anr, Kanga & C, M B Chothia.

1144-18—Moti and D, Messrs Chhaganlal Vithalji a firm v Messrs Gopalji Kallianji a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

1627-18—N C Dalal, Mahomed Hussan Abdu Rahim v Rupshi Mathuradas Lohji Bhimji and Co.

S C Ct 303/10950-17—Payne & Co, The Poona Bank Ltd v Jeewa Vishram a firm, Hiralal Th and Co, For postponement.

1365-15—Payne and Co, The Poona Bank Ltd v Jeewa Vishram a firm, Hiralal Th and Co, For postponement.

280-19—Shroff and D, Ahmed Pyarali Dossal v Haji Jan Mahomed Hassam, Jamshedji R and D.

1447-18—Edg G W and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v Chhaganlal Deokaran Kothari, Moti and Devi.

264-18—Mulla and Mulla, Manecki Rustomji Contractor v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little and Co.

1035-18—Sabnis and Gore, Ganpatrao Bhau & ors v Parvatibai widow and ors, Nanu H and Co, Chit M and K.

353-19—Mans H M and Co, Khimchand Uttamchand v Dhunji Bhanji Dwarkadas, Soonderdas and Co.

1583-18—Mans H M and Co, Amir Shaker Dalal v Lewis Mathew D'Almeida, Mehta D and L.

1585-18—Dubash and Co, Kanji Kursondas v Pragji Dharamsey and anr, Tyamji D and Co.

1595-18—Mans H M and Co, Ibrahim Mahomed Hatia v Merwanji Nowroji Gobhai and anr, Mer K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

893-19—Crawford B and Co, The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris and Co v Vassonji Tricumji and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1350-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

461-19—Khandvalla and Co, Tejpal Birdichand a firm v Narotam Hargowan a firm, Motichand and D Ch S d 25-8-19.

SHORT CAUSES.

1804-19—Rustomji and G, Haridas Ramji v Padamsey Nensey a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1919-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Somchand Devkaran a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Khimji a firm, Bhimji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

141-19—Dastur and Co, Messrs Narbheram Pragji a firm v Khimji Arjoon, Pandya and Co.

713-17—Dubash and Co, Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

1209-19—Kharas and Co, Edulji Rustamji v Fatmabai, Jamsedji R and D.

903-18—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hookamchand Sarupchand Kt v Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand, Mer K and Co.

551-17—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Ramrao Wasudeo Kothare, Manchershaw and N, Mehta D and L, Shamrao M and H.

1537-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Lalbhai Wadilal, N C Dalal.

1399-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D, For postponement.

1401-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D.

300-18—Mer K and Co, Dr Hormusji Maneckji Masina and ors v The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Brown,

1381-17—Payne and Co, The New Piecegoods Bazar Co v Esmailji Mulla Valibhai Malvi M R & Co.

473-18—Khandwalla & Co, Ebrahim Abdulali Haveliwalla v Abdulali Karimbhai Haveliwalla and ors, Motichand & D, Edgelow G W & Co, Captain and V.

674-18—Mehta D and L, Gulam Husein Mulla Jivaji a firm v Thakar Ranchhoddas Peraj, Captain and V.

36-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Vallabhdas Meghji and anr, Madhowji K and Ch.

849-18—M B Chothia, Pandit Harihar Acharya Dixit v Karsondas Nathu alias Krishna Varma and anr, In Person, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1517-18—Ardeshir H D & Co, Dharamsi Meghji v Bhimji Meghji, M B Chothia.

1538-18—Rustomji and G, Habibabai widow v Sakinabai, widow, Pandia and Co.

1554-18—Amin and D, Himatlal Dayabhai a firm v Gopalji Gangji a firm, Mulla and M, For postponement.

1555-18—Amin and D, Sankalchand Gulabchand a firm v Ranchhodlal Vaziralli & Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

1559-18—Judah and S, Rambhai Vithoba Awte v Ganpatrao Vithoba Awte, Mehta D and L.

1563-18—Judah and S, Rambhai Vithoba Awte v Govind Tukaram Awte and ors, Mehta D and L.

1233-19—Bhai K & G, Luchminarayan Bhavaniram v Jugjiwandas Chhaganlal a firm, Jam R and D.

902-18—Captain and V, Khimji Lavji and Co a firm v Mowji Premji a firm, Madh K and Ch, For postponement.

823-18—Captain and V, Monji Walji v Mowji Premji and anr, Madh K and Ch, For postponement.

1582-18—Madh K and Ch, Mavji Premji and anr v Monji Walji and ors, Captain and V, For postponement.

882-18—Captain and V, Monji Walji v Mowji Premji a firm and ors, Madh K and Ch, Captain and V, For postponement.

297-18—Merwanji K and Co, Babu Kalicharandas v Aga Kumbaralli bin Aga Hoosein Tari, Hiralal Th and Co, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1529-18—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v Ranchhordas Purshotamdas a firm, Craigie B and Co.

438-19—Shroff and Din, Morarji Sunderji v Tar Mahomed Gunny a firm, Ragh N and Co.

FOR FINAL DECREE.

127-17—Little and Co, Wolf and Sons (in liquidation) v Dadiba Khimji and Co, Craigie B and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1212-18—Craigie B and C, Manchershaw Cursetji Khan Saheb v Sorabji Framji Kathoke, Forbes and Co.

1309-17—Payne and Co, Abdul Hoosein Tyabally Vora v Miya Saheb Jinabhoy Cumrudin and ors, Mer K and Co, Jam R and D, Edg G W and Co, Little and Co, For Postponement.

12-18—Jamshedji R and D, Esabhoy Shaik Hiptulla v Abdul Hoosein Tyabally and ors, Payne and Co, Edg G W and Co, Mer K and Co, For postponement.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act of 1919—Payne and Co, Abdul Hoosein Tyaballi Rangwalla v Ajabshaw Moolla Abdul Hussein and ors, Parties concerned, For postponement.

1385-18—Edg G W and Co, Buchoomiya Joosubmiya v Dwarkanath Harischandra and ors, Daph F and D.

815-18—Purshotamrai and Co, Bhagwanji Deokaran a firm v The Great Indian Peninsula Rly Co. Ltd. and anr, Little and Co.

1122-18—N C Dalal Keshavlal Manilal Choksey a firm v. Hiralal Thakoredas a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

147-18—Mulla and Mulla Yamnabai widow and ors, v Haji Jusab Haji Valimahomed and ors. Payne and Co.

1325-17—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Champsey Umersey sons a firm v Ramji Govindji Sharoff and Co., Bhai and ors, R. T. G.

1451-17—Khandwalla and Co, Sakharam Rakhmaji Waikar v Ganoo Umaji Waikar and ors, Mehta D and L, In person.

1168-18—Daphtary F and D, Joharsing Dolatram a firm v. Ratilal Lakmidas a firm, Purshotamrai & Co.

82-18—Dastur & Co., Damji Dharsey and ors v. Ratanchand Dayachand & ors, Daphtary F & D, Motichand and D.

962-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Kallianji v Gopaldas Kuverji a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

1505-18—Vachha and Co, Vishwambharlal Kishanlal and Co v. Vishvambarnath Bhargao a firm, Mulla and M.

1629-18—Mulla and M, Huseinbai widow v Messrs Bhawanidas and Co a firm, Kanga and S.

1635-18—Captain and V, Nathoo Dewram v G. Mollinni.

1145-17—Captain and V, Salemahomed Peermahomed and Co a firm v The Binod Mills Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

1845-19—Mehta D and L, D Chhotala and Co a firm v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

515-18—Tyabji D and Co, Hirachand Nemchand anr ors v Chhabildas Ganpatram and ors, Jamshedji R and D.

1164-18—Daphtary F and D, Chimanlal Virchand a firm v Ramprasad Mulchand, Purnanand and Club.

AN OLD JAIL BIRD.

GETS 3 YEAR ON 3 CHARGES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Dyer charged one Gulam Mahomed Nur Mahomed, a Mahomedan having eight previous convictions, with house-breaking and theft of jewellery and clothes, etc., of the total value of Rs. 328 belonging to Mr. Ardeshir B. Tata, and with theft of a pair of shoes valued at Rs. 21 belonging to Mr. P. H. Welman, residing at New Marine Lines.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao, Prosecuting Officer of the C. I. D. conducted the prosecution.

It appeared that in consequence of a report made by Mr. Tata of a theft of jewelery and clothes of the value of Rs. 1,485, committed on the night of 27th August, in his house at New Marine Lin , two policemen in plain clothes were deputed to watch the locality. On the 8th ultimo one of the policemen saw the accused coming from Mr. Welman's bungalow and running into Mr. Tata's compound. The policeman ran after him and arrested him with the pair of shoes in his possession. This led to an enquiry in the course of which part of the property stolen from Mr. Tata's bungalow on a previous occasion was recovered from the accused's dwelling.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was however convicted on evidence, and sentenced on the first charge, to 12 months' hard labour and on the second charge to 6 months' hard labour,

SECOND CHARGE.

The accused was next charged with theft of jewellery and clothes valued at Rs. 1,185, belonging to Mr. A. B. Tata, stolen from the complainant's bungalow on the night of 27th August.

The accused pleaded not guilty to this charge too. His worship convicted him on evidence and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment

CHEATING AND THEFT.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Sorabji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged one Rustomji Nowroji Mistry, a Parsi having two previous convictions, with cheating one Jalejar Nasserwanji in respect of Rs. 20 and with the theft of a trunk containing clothes of the value of Rs. 90 and bedding belonging to Jalejar Nasserwanji, from the Victoria Terminus Station.

It appeared that some time ago, the complainant and the accused worked together at Aden. On the 25th of August last, the complainant met the accused and had some talk with him. He told the accused that he would go to Peshawar on the 27th idem. The accused came up to complainant's place on that day and accompanied him to Victoria Terminus. He offered to help the complainant by buying a ticket and booking the luggage and took Rs. 20 from him (complainant). He then disappeared with the money and the luggage. The complainant at last met him on Wednesday at the Docks and made him over to the G. I. P. Railway Police who succeeded in recovering the trunk and the clothes in the accused's residence.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted. His Worship, sentenced him on the charge of cheating, to one month's rigorous imprisonment and on the charge of theft, to three months' simple imprisonment.

A DAMAGED CHARACTER.

MAGISTRATE'S WARNING

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged one Ganoo Baboo, a one-handed man, having five previous convictions last of which was some eight years ago, with the theft of two mattresses and a dhoti, of the total value of Rs. 13, belonging to one Kalyanji Tulsidas and two oth . The accused was arrested on suspicio by a policeman on the night of 1st instant, with the property in his possession. He then pointed out the building from which he took away the articles.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. His worship warned the accused to commit him to sessions for trial if he be again charged with theft.

14 COMPLAINTS AGAINST OLD OFFENDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector Spiers submitted information that he had received 14 complaints against damaged character, having nine previous convictions, who used to extort money from the shopkeepers and residents of the Lamington Road locality by acts of violence. The accused had no fixed place of residence nor any occupation.

One Janoo Manoo deposed that he had seen the accused on many occasions extorting money from the meek people by terrorising them. On the 23rd of July the accused broke his (witness's) brother's head for a sum of 8 annas which he (accused) demanded for his drink and for that offence accused was fined Rs. 15.

Baburao Shanker, corroborated the last witness and added that on two occasions the accused extorted money from him. This had been done before two months or so.

Sherali Fazulbhoy a shopkeeper, stated that the accused extorted money from him on three occasions by threatening to stab him.

The accused declined to cross-examine any of the witnesses and to call any witness on his behalf. His Worship ordered him to furnish himself with a security of Rs. 100 and an undertaking that he would be of good behaviour for a period of one year.

Mr. Vasarewalla, pleader, defended the accused.

DACOITY AT KALYAN.

TWELVE ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(From a Correspondent.)

At the Thana Criminal Sessions, recently, before Mr. Saldanha, Additional Sessions Judge Thana, Hadkia Barkia and eleven others, were tried for an offence under Section 395 I. P. C., they having with some other persons numbering twenty or twenty-five raided the house of Ragho Mahdu, the complainant, at Badlapur, about midnight of 30th May, attacking some persons and taking away property such as blankets, rice, a gun and other articles.

These men were committed to the Sessions by Mr. P. H. Divan, First Class Magistrate, Kalyan.

Accused No. 1, who had made a clean breast of his complicity in the crime, and who was made a witness for the prosecution, was sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment; No. 4 was sentenced to five years and he was ordered after his release to report his residence to the Police for three years; Nos. 2, 3, 7, 9 and 10 to 3 three years each, while the rest were acquitted.

NOTICE AGAINST SATYAGRAHIS

HEARING ADJOURNED TO 24TH SEPT.

The notice under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction issued on certain barristers and pleaders practising in the Ahmedabad Courts was originally fixed for hearing in the High Court on the 27th August 1919. As three of the lawyers concerned are engaged in the Vadod Wire-cutting Case before the Second Special Tribunal sitting at Ahmedabad, the hearing of the High Court case was on their motion adjourned to the 10th of September 1919 to suit their convenience. The said Special Tribunal case is still going on and is not expected to be finished before the 20th instant. The hearing of the notice in the High Court has accordingly been again adjourned to the 24th September 1919 to suit the convenience of the lawyers concerned.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET AT HOME.

FINAL POSITIONS IN COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

Surrey beat Essex by ten wickets.

The following are the final positions of the counties in the County Championship:—

Yorkshire	46.15
Kent	42.85
Notts	35.71
Surrey	35
Lancs	33.33
Somerset	33.33
Hampshire	31.25
Gloucester	25
Leicester	21.42
Derbyshire	21.42
Sussex	20
Northants	16.66
Middlesex	14.28
Essex	11.11
Warwick	7.14

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901	Yorkshire.
1902	Yorkshire.
1903	Middlesex.
1904	Lancashire.
1905	Yorkshire.
1906	Kent.
1907	Notts.
1908	Yorkshire.
1909	Kent.
1910	Kent.
1911	Warwick.
1912	Yorkshire.
1913	Kent.
1914	Surrey.
1915—18	Not held.

EDUCATION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The miserable state of Bombay millhands cannot but excite sympathy in a feeling heart. Even a casual visit to one of the chawls occupied by them will suffice to show the miserable life they lead. Their rooms are small, dark and unhealthy; and these rooms are over-packed with men and women, who are very often pale, over-worked and illiterate. It is no wonder then if some of the occupants take to vices like drinking to drown their miseries in intoxication and not less likely if they fail to take proper care of their children's education.

But it is a good sign of the day that many people, even some of the capitalists, have come to believe that the mill-owners are bound to provide their employees with healthy houses and their children with sound education. But this work must be done as earnestly and as early as possible for it is inhuman to allow the continuance of the miserable state of the poor men any longer.

It is a widely known fact now that some arrangements are being made to provide the poor people with good healthy houses, and by the recent Government grant of lakhs of rupees to the cause of Primary Education in Bombay, the Bombay Municipality will have to make Primary Education free and compulsory. But mere Primary Education will not help a man very much to-day. In this age of competition a man with a little knowledge of arithmeic and his vernacular will find it very difficult to cope with his circumstances; and unless he is provided with such education as would enable him to stand on his legs his case will never improve. If he is given Secondary Education along with a sound knowledge of that branch of Technical Education which suits him, he will be able to improve his own condition and along with it that of his master by giving him better work than before.

But to achieve this, the mill-owners must do something. They must start schools for the Secondary Education, and the Technical Educat of their employers' sons and daughters, and if they cannot start such schools they should help such educational bodies as have already undertaken the work.

We the members of the Gokhale Education Society, fully alive to the pressing needs of the poor labouring classes, started last year, an English school and a carpentry class in the very heart of that part of Bombay—Parel—where the poor workers in mills mostly live. Within a year, we are glad to note, the number of boys receiving instructions in our Parel School, has reached 150. If we get sufficient funds and suitable premises we shall soon developo our English school into a big High School, with a many-sided work-shop attached to it.

With hopes of being backed up with money by the rich employers of labour we appealed to them and to their agents, thrice during the course of the last year, for monetary help, but only six of them helped us with money and the rest did not even care to send us a reply to our appeals.

The mill-owners, and other employers of labour have been of late making high profits and they need not grudge the payment of a part of their profits for the education of those whose parents' work brings them these profits. Or they need not do even this; they have got with them a large fund of public money, viz., the unclaimed and forfeited wages, of their employees. That fund, I learn, amounts to something like two lakhs of rupees every year. This money belongs to those who have worked for it and it is the duty of mill-owners and other employers of labour to use that money for the education of those whose parents have worked for it and have naturally a claim to it.

If the mill-owners and other employers of labour think that it is a private fund and that they can dispose of it in any way they choose they are totally mistaken in their view. That money belongs to the labourers and must be used for their benefits alone.

If the workers to whom that money really belongs come to realise that the money which they supposed to be lost, is spent for their sons and daughters they will feel indebted to their masters; but if on the contrary they learn that the money really belongs to them, but is not spent for their cause they would lose all faith and trust in their masters.

So, I close this letter with a request to all the employers of labour to spend that amount of unclaimed and forfeited wages for the Secondary and Technical Education of the sons and daughters of their employees by either starting such schools themselves or by investigating that money in public Education Societies, like Gokhale Education Society, that are interested in the education of the labouring classes.—Yours, etc.,

B. L. PATANKAR,
Member,
Gokhale Education Society, Bombay.

POONA RACING SEASON.

1ST DAY: BIG MEETING

QUORRYMAN WINS THE TRIAL PLATE.

The big meeting of the Poona racing season opened yesterday under more favourable weather condition than on Saturday last. Nevertheless, the course was exceedingly heavy, as the timing will show. It appears that the condition was such that it was not possible to give morning work, as usual, as several animals are reported to have come to grief over the boggy track. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the large crowd that mustered for a mid-week meeting. The attractions were too great for the sporting element, as there were no less than two Derbys and the important Trial Plate, which, this year, saw a most classy field out. His Excellency the Governor and staff were present. His Excellency presented the beautiful trophy that was on view to the Chief of Kagal, the owner of Quarryman. He complimented the lucky owner and shook hands with Bunty Brown and the trainer amidst great ovation. The public had the best of the encounter as favourites mostly won. Tom Harrison and Byramjee [illegible] winners each.

The first race of the day was the Dealer's New Plate in which Krushan, in spite of his 9.4, was lionised as he always is whenever he runs in his class. In this race the public probably forgot that he had to run over a distance in which he had shown no performance as yet. Still he was backed to a standstill as he was in the Second Dealers' in Bombay. We never fancied him in this race. His running yesterday, showed that he is an invincible miler, but not more than this. He may improve for longer distances later on; but up to now he cannot travel more than eight furlongs. He led by half a furlong till the two furlong-post where he blew out and was easily overtaken by the stayer, Golshan, who came with a wet sail to win as he liked.

Cornets Court, Servian, Arles and Japonette declined in the Lincoln Plate of 5 furlongs, leaving a field of seventeen to start. Crushed Glass attracted most attention with Motor Wrap and Sospello next in favour. Crushed Glass met with no serious opposition and won pretty comfortably from Belle Syme who hotly disputed second place with Cheekmate on whom a large dividend for place was paid.

A field of eight started in the Criterion Plate of 7 furlongs. This was a race for horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over since 31st March 1919. Mr. Goculdass's bracket was favourite with Black Kite and Louvier's D'Or. Penny Pie won that race easily from Louvier's D'Or while the favourite Cheeccako was a bad third, Baronvale placed fourth.

A most interesting event of the day was the Poona Countrybred Derby of Rs. 15,000 to the winner. The public, who have been looking forward for this event since the last two days when it was first announced, must have been keenly disappointed at the reduced field which paraded for this race. The entry looked very promising, but so many candidates were withdrawn that only nine started. It was a foregone conclusion that Tipster, ridden by Brown, would meet with little opposition, though there were some who considered Mountain Apple a dangerous opponent, Apple Wood was well spoken of, but the very fact that Brown was not riding for his stable showed that his connections had no such confidence in him. There were not a few who thought that Suffona would annex that prize. The race turned out to be a tame affair as Tipster won easily from Submarine. Mountain Apple, who is a bad starter, though a good animal, managed to secure third place.

The great event of the day was the Trial Plate of 1 mile in which eight ran. These eight were a classy lot. Quarryman being, of course, the pick of the basket. It was a terms race in which all carried the catch weight of 9 stones. Quarryman and Roubaix attracted most attention, though the Indian element did not neglect Dorsingham, who is a great favourite with them. Dorsingham, however, was hopelessly out of it with level weight with Roubaix, Quarryman, St. Quinn and Mordennis. With a stone in his favour he might have troubled them but even then the issue would have been doubtful. The real issue lay between Roubaix and Quarryman. The latter did not find it an easy task as Roubaix contested every inch with his redoubtable adversary. It was one of the prettiest races of the day. In the distance, Roubaix, Mordennis, St. Quinn and Quarryman were almost abreast and no one could tell who would win. It was then that the superior horsemanship of Brown prevailed, and he rode perhaps the finest finish he has ever accomplished. Purtoosingh, as the good jockey he is, fought it out most tenaciously, but his mount, at last, succumbed to the rigorous challenge of Quarryman, who won by ½ a length.

The Poona Arab Derby is an event which is regarded as being of the greatest importance by lovers of Arab racing. This year that event lost none of its usual interest as a large field competed for that fine prize. Kokab, Hadoor and Hakum, three well fancied candidates, withdrew leaving of twenty to fight the issue. In this large field public attention centred on Quantity, Red Prince, Ferry Boat and Jawad. Portucullis also attracted considerable followers. Ferry Boat started first favourite and won a splendid race from Good Morning and Jawad. This gave Brown his successive win of the afternoon thus accomplishing the hat trick. Quantity ran most disappointingly, weight undoubtedly told.

The scratching of Doronia caused a good deal of disappointment in the Baldoyle Plate of 5 furlongs. In her absence her stable companion, Cicatrix, was favourite, and Symrex next in demand. Symrex, who is noted to be a good sprinter won easily from Dunskey.

We understand that after the last race, yesterday, an inquiry was held into the running of Quarryman in the Mahableshwar Plate last Saturday. It is quite right on the part of the stewards to be so vigilant, though we must admit that in this particular case the condition of the sodden course rendered the chances of a long strider as Quarryman with 9.10 on his back quite hopeless. We do not know the result of the enquiry; but we have no doubt that the stewards must have satisfied themselves that the running of Quarryman was quite fair on that day.

Details:—

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. For Arabs imported direct from the country of foaling on or since 1st July, 1918. W. A. reduced 10 lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.)

Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and S. R. A. Wahab's GOLSHAN, 8-4, Trahan 1

Dr. S. V. Khandalkar's PALADIN, 8-7, Trenoweth 2

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPPERARY, 8-1, Northmore 3

Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's DONCASTER, 7-11, Grace 4

Did not run:—Hurricane.

The race:—This large field behaved well at the gate and was sent away on even terms when Krushan set a flying pace leading almost by half a furlong, Paladin and Doncaster gave chase, but were kept at bay until the 2nd furlong post where Golshan and Tipperary drew out of the bunch and collared the leader, Golshan then passed everything and was pulling up by 4 lengths, Paladin placed second 2 lengths in front of Tipperary, short head.

Favourite:—Krushan.

Time:—2 mins. 32 3/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 85; Places Rs. 34-8, Rs. 107-8 and Rs. 21-8.

Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 9-0, McPherson 1

Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's BELLE SYME, 8-12, Buckley 2

Mr. Noble's CHECKMATE, 8-4, Easton ... 3

Mr. Downes' BILLY BAWN, 9-4, Barnett 4

Did not run:—Cornet's Court, Servian, Arles and Japonette.

The race:—From a level send off Belle Syme moved to the front with Sospello on the rails and Crushed Glass alongside. This order was maintained at a fast pace till the turn where Belle Syme shook off Sospello and then made a bid for victory, but Crushed Glass smartly challenged in front of the stands and won by ½ length. Checkmate and Billy Bawn tussled for third place, short head, ½ length.

Favourite:—Sospello. 'Second favourite Crushed Glass.

Time:—1 min. 7 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 48; Places Rs. 21, Rs. 23 and Rs. 130.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over since 31st March, 1917. W. A. and C. reduced 14 lbs.

Mr. Pine's PENNY PIE, 9-0, Harrison ... 1

Captain P. Bouvet's LOUVIERS D'OR, 8-3, Barnett 2

Mr. M. Goculdass' CHEECHAKO, 7-13, Purtoosingh 3

Mr. M. Goculdass' BARONVALE, 8-3, Townsend 4

The race:—As soon as the barrier rose Penny Pie strode out in front in his usual style, his nearest attendants were Cheechako and Louviers d'Or, Sampier and Cromdale were last. At the turn Louviers d'Or moved up and attempted to get on terms with the leader who however won comfortably by 1¾ lengths, 2 lengths, ½ length. Baronvale ran fourth.

Favourite:—Cheechako.

Time:—1 min. 35 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 197; Places Rs. 28-8 Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 13-8.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Of Rs. 15,000—(Rs. 7,000; to the owner, and Rs. 2,000 to the breeder of the winner Rs. 3,000 to the owner, and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the second and Rs. 1,500 to the owner, and Rs. 500 to the breeder of the third. For Country-bred Colts and Fillies to run at four and three years old.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPSTER, 9-3, Brown 1

Mr. F. M. Garda's SUBMARINE, 9-3, Trahan 2

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Richardson's MOUNTAIN APPLE, 9-3, Harrison 3

Mr. R. R. S.'s APPLEWOOD, 9-3, White 4

Did not run:—Cider, Munas, Belgravin, Donghty and Better Luck.

The race:—A very poor start saw Submarine pacing fast with Tipster second, and Applewood third, this order was observed till the turn where Tipster vigorously challenged and passing Submarine he went away to win handily by ½ length, 2 lengths, 4 lengths. Mountain Apple placed third after making feeble attempts to get on terms with the leader.

Favourite:—Tipster.

Time:—1 min. 40 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 17; Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 28 and Rs. 15-8.

Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 23,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. For Horses. W. A. and C. reduced 3 lbs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s QUARRYMAN, 9-0, Brown 1

Messrs. Goculdass, Garda and Jesiram's ROUBAIX, 9-0, Purtoosingh 2

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's MORDENNIS, 9-0, Trenoweth 3

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's ST. QUIN, 9-0, Rose 4

Did not run:—Magyar and Verge.

The race:—After the preliminary canter they were lined up and sent away to a good start in drizzling rain, Quarryman paced to Mordennis and Roubaix. At the 3rd furlong-post Quarryman was eased and Roubaix took up the running from Mordennis and St. Quin, at the turn Quarryman showed out once again, entering the straight abreast of Mordennis and Roubaix after a splendid race up the straight he won by ½ length, 1½ length, ¾ length.

Favourite:—Quarryman.

Time.—1 min. 51 secs

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 21; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 15.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 1st January, 1919. W. A. reduced 10 lbs.

Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's FERRY BOAT, 8-3, Brown 1

Mr. Nasim Saleh's GOOD MORNING, 8-3, McPherson 2

Mr. Ali bin Talib's JAWAD, 7-5, J. R. Flynn 3

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's RED PRINCE, 8-7, Ruiz 4

Did not run:—Kokab and Hadoor.

The race:—After the customary parade they were marshalled and sent away, Portcullis, Red Prince, Ayr Laddie and Jawad formed the vanguard for the first half mile, at 5 furlongs post Ayr Laddie fell back, Portcullis followed suit soon after, Ferry Boat then moved up with Good Morning, around the turn the pair were joined by Jawad, and an exciting race saw Ferry Boat victorious by a fair margin from Good Morning and Jawad. Red Prince could only place fourth. Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths.

Favourite:—Quantity.

Time:—3 mins. 3/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 37-8; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 62-8 and Rs. 24-8.

Trainer:—A. M. Shamlan.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's SYMREX, 8-10, Harrison 1

Mr. R. R. S.'s DUNSKEY, 8-6, Brown ... 2

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PREMIERE, 9-5, Ruiz 3

Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 8-9, McPherson 4

Did not run:—Mazboot, Dorannia and Nerissa.

The race:—A perfect start was witnessed. Symrex at once assumed command and showed the way to Dunskey and Premiere, this order was unchanged throughout and Symrex won easily by 1½ lengths, whilst Dunskey and Premiere fought hard for second honours. ¾ length, 1 length Margreen and Enchantment were left.

Favourite:—Cicatrix.

Time:—1 min. 6 3/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 36-8; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 27 and Rs. 33-8.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

MINERS' DEMANDS.

FULL NATIONALISATION.

GOVT. OFFER TO BE REJECTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 3.

The Miners' Executive Committee has decided to recommend a delegates' meeting on the 3rd instant to reject Government's offer to deal with the collieries by purchase of mineral rights. Secondly to press for full nationalisation and thirdly to invite the Trade Union Congress to support the Miners' demands. An official statement says it is not proposed at present to use industrial pressure to secure these ends.

FOR BENEFIT OF SUFFERERS IN WAR.

KING OF ITALY OFFERS CROWN DOMAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 3.

The King of Italy announces that he relinquished the vast crown domains in Italy for the benefit of sufferers in the war. The King has also decided to pay ordinary taxes on his private income.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS.

FEARED GERMAN COMPETITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 3.

The removal of restrictions on imports yesterday has led to a flood of speculation regarding Germany's efforts to recapture British markets. Undoubtedly large numbers of German agents are endeavouring to place orders in England at low prices, but it is pointed out that owing to congestion of docks and railways German arrivals are expected to be very small for some time.

LABOUR DAY IN NEW YORK.

STRIKES RECOMMENDED TO BE SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 8 p.m., Sept. 3.

NEW YORK.—The Committee of New York Federation of Labour has celebrated the Labour Day by recommending the suspension of all strikes throughout the United States for six months coupled with increased production in order to give President Wilson an opportunity to reduce the cost of living.

BOLSHEVISTS SURROUNDED ON LITHUANIAN FRONT.

SEEING PEACE WITH LITHUANIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., Sept. 4.

COPENHAGEN.—The Lithuanian Legation announces that Bolshevists on Lithuanian front are surrounded and are offering to make peace with Lithuania. Lithuanians are advancing towards Vilna, and are approaching Polish frontier.

MANDATES OF GERMAN E. AFRICA.

REASONS WHY BRITAIN AND BELGIUM WILL RECEIVE IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., Sept. 4.

PARIS.—The right of mandatory to make "gift" of mandated territory having been questioned in some quarters in connection with the transfer of Ruanda and Urundi to Belgium, this case has been stated as follows:

Belgium's claim to a portion of the Colony she helped to conquer was recognised and an amicable Anglo-Belgian agreement reached regarding the portion of German East Africa which Belgium should retain. The Supreme Council approved of the arrangement. Therefore both Belgium and Britain will receive mandates from the League of Nations in respect of German East-Africa.

PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.

LAYS FOUNDATION STONE OF VICTORY TOWER.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVT. STRONGER THAN EVER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 10 a.m., Sept. 3.

OTTAWA, Sep., 1st.—The Prince of Wales in the presence of a record gathering including all the leading Dominion politicians laid the foundation stone of the Victory Tower of the new Parliament building to-day amidst scenes of tremendous enthusiasm. In the course of his speech, the Prince said that parliamentary government had been challenged and severely tested during the great war but had emerged stronger than ever before. The merits of parliamentary government were almost universally acknowledged to-day but it was five centuries since it began to influence the development of the British race.

After alluding to the close connection between the Dominion Parliaments and Westminster, the Prince proceeded:—

"I am told that one of the first items in your business session which begins to-day will be to discuss and ratify—if so you are advised—the Peace of Versailles. That constitutes a new and momentous precedent for it marks an important influence in the British world policy which the Dominions will henceforth be called upon to exercise. The day will come and it may come in our lifetime when this Parliament will wield a moral and material power as potent in the destinies of the Empire as the British Parliament itself. I know that British freedom and British unity are safe in your keeping and I am therefore more than proud to lay the corner-stone of this tower which will mark the momentous epoch in the history not only of Canada but of the British institutions throughout the world."

Subsequently, the prince unfurled the Victory Loan flag and awarded medals and war decorations to the returned soldiers. Finally in an impromptu speech the Prince congratulated the Canadians on their splendid services and asked them to regard him in peace as they had during war.

CAPTURE OF ILLUTNKSTA.

BOLSHEVIKS DRIVEN BEHIND DAUGETVA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

A Lithuanian communiqué says:—We occupied the line, Syeigenas-Podborna and captured Illutnksta near Dvinsk taking two hundred prisoners. We also drove back the Bolsheviks behind the river Daugetva taking 250 prisoners.

DEVASTATING FOREST FIRES IN FRANCE.

TWO TOWNS THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

PARIS.—The forest fires, which have been raging recently, are becoming alarming. The towns of Grasse and Antibes are threatened and the population is taking refuge on the seashore.

NEW BRITISH DESTROYER.

TORPEDOED IN BALTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 3.

The new British destroyer "Vittoria" has been torpedoed in the Baltic. She sank in five minutes. Eight are believed to have been drowned.

"DAYS OF 3,000,000 BATTLESHIP OVER."

VIEW OF ADMIRAL SCOTT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., Sept. 4.

Interviewed by the "Evening Standard", upon Lord Fisher's views regarding the cutting down of naval expenditure, Admiral Sir Percy Scott says the day of three million pound battleship is over; such money could be better used for Air Service.

Commander Carlyon Bellairs, after saying that much needless naval expenditure originated in Lord Fisher's policies, declared that the whole case which led to increased naval armaments, namely "North Sea Outlook" was now finished. Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge said of course, the German menace had disappeared; but the experience of war had taught us extreme importance to the Empire of keeping up a very respectable naval force. In any great reduction of expenditure we must go cautiously. A well-known naval critic, who preferred to remain annonymous, said: "You cannot reduce with safety."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

AUSTRIA'S SHARE.

ASSOCIATED GOVTS' LETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 3.

PARIS.—The following summarises the text of the covering letter accompanying the revised text of the Austrian Treaty which was handed to the Austrians tonight. Replying to Austria's objection to the draft treaty on the ground that Austria should not inherit the responsibility with regard to reparation seeing that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is dissolved the Associated Powers observe that this view indicates a fundamental misconception of responsibilites of the people of Austria who together with the people of Hungary bear in a peculiar degree the responsibility for European calamities. The war precipitated by the ultimatum presented to Serbia in spite of the latter's acceptance of practically all demands and hostilities were deliberately opened against Serbia which directly caused a universal war. It is now evident that the ultimatum was an insincere excuse for beginning the war for which the late autocratic government in Vienna, closely associated with the rulers of Germany, had long prepared.

Moreover, the presence of Austrian guns at the sieges of Liege and Namur proved the intimate association between the governments of Vienna and Berlin in a plot against the public law and liberties of Europe. The Austrian delegation appear to think that the responsibility in this matter rested solely on the Hapsburg dynasty and its satellites and because the monarchy was dissolved by the Allied victory, the people of Austria can escape responsibility for the deeds of their own Government. Had the people of Austria before the war endeavoured to curb the militarist domineering spirit animating the monarchy or made an effective protest against the war, the present plea might have been considered. But as the people acclaimed the outbreak of war, ardently supported it from start to finish, and did nothing to dissociate themselves from the policy of their government and its allies until defeated in the field, they must according to any canon of justice now bear the full measure of responsibility for the crime of bringing such world-wide misery.

Furthermore, later the Hapsburg system became one for maintaining the ascendency of German and Magyar peoples over the majority of the inhabitants of the monarchy. By their vigorous support, the Austrians and Hungarians maintained their ancient effete autocracy because it gave them political and economic domination over their fellow subjects. It was a policy of racial ascendency and oppression causing irredentist movements along frontiers which kept Europe in a ferment of unrest. It led to the growing dependence of Austria-Hungary upon pan-Germanism and finally led to the situation of the Hapsburg monarchy deliberately seeking to destroy the liberty of the small independent state which blocked the way to Constantinople. The Associated Governments therefore, re-emphasise this responsibility and declare that the principles in the draft treaty must stand. Until the peace is signed the people of Austria will remain an enemy people but upon signature, the Associated Governments hope and expect to maintain friendly relations with Austria.

As regards Austria's relations with the new states, the Associated Governments point out that Austria's disabilities arise mainly from the pre-war policy of ascendency which produced one of the most cruel tragedies of the war, when millions were driven under pain of death to fight in the army which was used to perpetuate their own servitude. But now they are all determined upon independence, and will no more trust Vienna. The policy of ascendency has borne the inevitable fruit of partition. It is the partition which is at the root of Austria's troubles to-day. The Associated Governments, however, are anxious to assist the Austrians to recuperate, provided always it is not at the expense of the new states. While adhering to the general lines of the Treaty, the Associated Governments have made considerable modifications in the economic provisions. The property of Austrian nationals, in the territories ceded to the Allied Powers, will be restored to the owners, and provision be made for the supplies of coal for Austria from Poland and Czecho-Slovakia in return for the supply of raw materials.

The Reparation Commission will be instructed to carry out its duties in a humanitarian manner, with due regard for the vital interests of the community, and permitting any mitigations which may be required by the food situation in Austria.

TERRITORIAL LIMITS OF AUSTRIA.

As regards the territorial limits established for the republic of Austria, the Associated Governments are unable to modify their previous decisions, but have admitted the Austrian claims as regards the town of Radkesberg. The Associated Governments have endeavoured to determine the boundaries of the states forged out of the late monarchy in such an equitable way as to conduce to the lasting peace in Central Europe, and they believe that the frontiers now arranged will be the best guarntee for the existence of all peoples concerned, including the Austrians without exposing them to anarchy or internecine competition. The document handed to the Austrians with the Treaty refers to the maintenance of the blockade of Hungary, and says the Austrian Government will continue to take effective measures to prevent importation, exportation and transit of all goods between Austria and Hungary until the conditions of Peace are formally accepted by the Hungarian Government. Another document says the list of persons whom Austria must surrender to the Allies will be addressed to the Austrian Government within one month of the Treaty coming into force. It is anticipated that the Austrians will ask for two days' extension upon the stipulated five days' limit for the signing of the Treaty and following the German precedent that request will be granted.

DREAM OF PAN-GERMAN LEAGUE.

URGES RESTORATION OF MONARCHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

BERLIN.—A meeting of the Pan-German League to-day occasioned a demonstration for the restoration of the Monarchy. The Pan-German leader urging restoration declared that the November revolution was the greatest crime in history. Another prominent member declared that the people were longing for the moment when the Kaiser would again stand before them in all his splendour. The speaker demanded the reconquest of their territories of which they had been robbed also the union of German-Austria with Germany.

LETTISH REPUBLIC.

VON DER GOLTZ'S POLICY DENOUNCED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 3.

BERLIN.—"Vorwaerts" declares that von der Goltz is pusuing a policy which will have fatal consequences for Germany and he must be called to account. The Lettish Government rightly regards the scheme for the restoration of the Needra's Government as an attack on the democratic republic by the Germano-Russian reactionaries.

AUSTRIAN REPRESENTATION IN GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 3.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council is sending a most vigorous note to Germany pointing out that the new German constitution which provides for Austrian representation on the Imperial Council contravenes the Peace Treaty which prohibits Germany from interfering in Austrian affairs. The Supreme Council requests recision of the objectionable provision within a fortnight, otherwise the Allies will be compelled to carry out the fresh territorial occupations on the Rhine.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

London, September 2:—Abe Bailey having guaranteed all expenses of the Australian cricket team at present in England to tour South Africa arrangements for the tour have practically been completed. The team will arrive in Cape Town approximately at the end of October.

London, September 2:—It is announced that the Government has decided to place certain airships stations and stores at the disposal of organisations interested in the commercial development of airships.

The following diplomatic appointments are announced: Ambassadors, Sir George Buchanan, Rome; Sir Esme Howard, Madrid; Ministers, Sir Charles Young, Serbia; Sir Ronald Graham, Holland; Sir Horace Rumbold, Poland; Sir Theo. Russell, Switzerland; Mr. Colvill Barclay, Sweden; Lord Acton, Finland, Sir George Russel Clark, Czechoslovakia.

"Any one driving a ROVER need envy no one else his Car."

THE FAMOUS
ROVER CARS
WILL ARRIVE IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Prices and Particulars on application.

Register your orders immediately to save disappointment,

Sole Agents:
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

MAY WE SUPPLY YOUR WANTS ?
STEAM
GALVANISED
WROUGHT-IRON
TUBES & FITTINGS
ASBESTOS, RUBBER
CANVAS GOODS
MANILLA, WIRE
ROPES.
H. ADAMALLY & BROS.
31-33, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Re: INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.
at 53, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. B

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All sorts Indian & Parision make
RECORD LOW PRICES.
M. NAGERSHETH SONS.
EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY,
And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT
WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS
or whether you are liable to the DUTY
DO NOT DEPEND UPON
CASUAL ADVISERS
OR ON
SECONDHAND INFORMATION,
BUT
CONSULT IMMEDIATELY
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,
80 HANUMAN BUILDING, Homji Street,
Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY,
who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for
INCOMETAX & SUPER TAX.
TELEPHONE No 2566.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT
— *JUST RECEIVED* —
White Ordinary Marble Flooring
English Ornamental Flooring.
White Glazed Tile for Flooring & Dado
PRICES REASONABLY LOW.
Apply for Particulars:
F. Muraglia & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

ROTH BROTHERS D. C. MOTORS.
1, 3, 5, 10, 15-H.P. Just landed in Bombay. Also large number of WAGNER QUALITY MOTORS in stock.
Sole Agent for India:—
BABAN GOKHALAY,
Tram Terminus, Girgaum, Bombay.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS
with the
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 4th September, 1919.

DISAPPOINTING.

In his opening speech at the Delhi session of the Imperial Council, Lord Chelmsford spent most of his time submitting peace-offerings to the members of the Civil Service who were grieved and scandalised by proposals of constitutional reform. In his address to the Council yesterday, it will be noticed that the topics that receive the scantiest attention are those that are, from the Indian point of view, the most important. We make no apology for confining ourselves to-day to the observations of Lord Chelmsford regarding the recent tragic events and the Committee of Inquiry which he has announced. The Government of India, it is believed, have no satisfactory explanation to give about the Martial Law dealings which have outraged the people of India and we are not surprised that Lord Chelmsford chose to arraign the supposed authors of mischief and avoided the responsibility of explaining the conduct of his Governmet with reference to the Punjab. No Indian has been waiting for Lord Chelmsford's pronouncement with any sense of expectancy, but we should have thought that his Excellency would have shown delicacy enough to refrain from the tone of self-congratulation with which he appeared to describe Martial Law achievements. Lord Chelmsford turned to the disturbances, because in his own words, he could not "pass them over without mention." In the opinion of Indians, Lord Chelmsford has been one of the foremost, if invisible, actors of the drama. He now speaks of "deplorable events." In this term he rightly includes mob violence which public opinion in India has unhesitatingly condemned and in regard to the real perpetrators of which it has called for stern punishment; but does he include in the term the excesses of officials whose actions were supported by himself? His Excellency now tells his listeners that it is easy to minimise the gravity of the occurrences and with rhetorical flourish asks critics to go to the Punjab and have "ocular proofs" of the gravity of the situation. His Excellency did not allow a man of the rectitude of Mr. C. F. Andrews—to mention only one name—to go and have ocular proofs of mob agitation and official excesses when local inspection would have been most useful; and now when the traces of violence are being swept out Lord Chelmsford appears in the Council beckoning sceptics to go and see things for themselves. He would not allow honest and peaceable citizens to have ocular proofs of public flogging and ill-considered shooting which were part of the Punjab nightmare. He now feels it time to invite people to see the relics of mob violence which have been presumably preserved for suitable exhibition. Lest the public minimise the gravity of the situation, it is due to his Excellency that he should improve his call with a summons to see the jails in which men like Lala Harikishen Lal are rotting under "justice." It is cynical to speak of ocular proofs after five months of automatic whitewashing.

Lord Chelmsford's confession regarding his own part in the transactions of April and May is in substance accurate. With a view to discharging his responsibility as the Viceroy, his Excellency "promised support to the head of each Local Government for such measures as he thought it might be necessary to take," and that support, he truthfully says, was given unwaveringly throughout. It is this pledge of self-effacement on the part of the Viceroy, which enabled Sir Michael O'Dwyer to take such measures as he thought fit in the Punjab. If Lord Chelmsford thinks of the voluntary extinction of his own superior authority with pleasure, and imagines that in leaving the province to the tender mercies of his lieutenant his business was done, he is making a statement which is unthinkable on the part of a Viceroy who cares for his own dignity and responsibility. Lord Chelmsford did not reserve to himself the authority of superior direction and we are not surprised that he became, as it were, a machine from which his lieutenant could draw ordinances for the purpose he had in view. Happy indeed must a Viceroy be with such a confession; happier indeed must have been his subordinate! Lord Chelmsford seems to be satisfied with the thought that he did not "waver" in his support of whatever was thought necessary by his lieutenant. As to what was necessary, the latter was to be the unquestioned judge and the support automatically came. No wonder that Indian opinion has become what it is regarding a Viceroy who could so loyally surrender his own self and as a consequence fail, for a distressed people, as a court of appeal against injustice and violence. More pertinent than this admission is the allegation that Lord Chelmsford became O'Dwyerised after the first sensation of mob excesses in Amritsar. According to Mr. Norton, the high gods of Indian administration thought that Indians must be lessoned in a proper sense of awe regarding Europeans. This hysteria, we are assured, rapidly crept into high places and deprived the people of due protection. However that may be, the Viceroy says: "It is my desire now and it is that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to exercise clemency." It will be remembered that his Excellency's sense of clemency previously forbade him from excercising the simple act of grace of suspending the heavy sentences pending appeal to the King in Council. The present disposition of his Excellency marks a laudable change and if he can claim a share of the credit of clemency—we shall not speak of justice—it is a happy transition. Following Mr. Montagu's example, a phrase of Mr. Gandhi has been quoted by Lord Chelmsford for putting everything and everybody except the Government in the wrong. Mr. Gandhi, speaking at Ahmedabad of mob outrages whose effects he himself saw, said that there must be "some educated and clever man or men behind them." Mr. Gandhi's view may be right or wrong, but if his view is taken it must be quoted aright. It will be remembered that in a subsequent explanation, Mr. Gandhi said that his conjecture applied to Viramgaum. We are amazed that the Viceroy should have seized the formula and stretched it out as a universal explanation suitable, apparently, for covering the chief scene of official misdeeds—the Punjab. The whole attitude of the Viceroy was disappointing at the highest crisis.

We now come to the long-expected enquiry. We do not hesitate to say that it will cause profound disappointment and indignation in the country. It is not a Commission with direct authority from Britain. It is a Committee which is to report to the Government of India—who want to receive the report as the honest referee in a tussle between Local Governments and the people. The position is unreal and, we are afraid, will be regarded by a sorely tried people as a pretentious sham after the various acts of commission and omission of which they have been accused by the public. No one who is connected with the Government of India (whose conduct has been unsatisfactory) or who is a nominee of theirs has any business to appear in an impartial inquiry. We have time and again been protesting against the possibility of this scandal. Lord Chelmsford prides himself on having supported Local Government "unwaveringly," and his Government must be inclined to the view that the coupon-support was not misplaced. The Government of India are as much entangled in this story of martial law and open rebellion and flooding ordinances as the Government of the Punjab; and it is a scandal that they should call for a report of the events in which they were thus connected through a Committee heavily loaded with officials. Three-fourths of the usefulness of the inquiry were destroyed, as if it were, in anticipation, thanks to the interval of five months and lost evidences. Does Mr. Montagu want only nominally to keep his word? Lord Chelmsford wants us to believe that delay was due only to the difficulty of a "suitable" chairman and apparently expects us to disabuse ourselves of certain reports regarding the sympathy of the Government themselves. A five months' quest for a suitable chairman in Britain! It is useless to speak of delay now. The final selection is Lord William Hunter. He was Solicitor-General for Scotland and is now a judge in Scotland. We do not know much more about him, but it may be that though comparatively obscure he will make a good chairman. The Hon. Mr. Rice is a Burma Civilian and is apparently of the Craddockian persuasion. Mr. Justice Rankin must be knowing his law, while Sir Edmund Barrow is a hardened soldier connected with the Indian Army and at present enjoying his rest in London as a member of the Secretary of State's Council. We do not know who discovered Sahebzada Sultan Ahmed for serving on this Committee. He is a middling lawyer in Patna who, we believe, rose to the position of Standing Counsel. The public know little of him as he is not a fool to fame, and we fear his nomination will not give satisfaction. The only member on whom Indians will look with some hope is Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. In talents he has never been lacking and we trust that he will bring a large measure of earnest and patriotic goodwill to bear on his work in the inquiry. He has a great opportunity before him and we hope that he will worthily rise to it. But even if he does his best, he can hardly do much in a Committee constituted as the present one is. We do not believe Indians will be satisfied with the personnel of the Enquiry. The references are not exactly known, so that one cannot yet say if the principal issue of justice between Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the Punjab will be fully considered. If shiftily worded, the references can wholly slur over Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration of the Punjab. We fear that the present Committee will be obliged lightly to investigate the origin and course of "disturbances"—without special reference to the past six years of the Punjab—as a purely after-Rowlatt series of phenomena in Delhi, Bombay and Punjab. Delhi and Bombay have not suffered like the Punjab and it will not do to explore the trouble in the Punjab as part of an ill-scattered outbreak in India. Is an exhaustive investigation going to be made into the ruthless administration of that province or not? There is in comparison with the Punjab no serious allegation of a "Bloody Assizes" in Bombay and Delhi. There is much that Sir Michael O'Dwyer's regime will have to show. We emphatically say that in point of personnel, reference and its imprimatur of authority, the present Committee does not meet Indian demands.

Notes of the Day.

Government and Miners.

In commenting on the solution of the coal situation offered by the Premier in his recent speech, we stated that his proposal could hardly satisfy the demand of the miners for a real control of industry and that Government, in consequence, must be prepared for a struggle with Labour perhaps more desperate than it had yet encountered. The Miner's Executive Committee, according to Reuter, has decided to recommend the rejection of Government's offer to deal with the collieries by purchase of mineral rights, to press for full nationalisation and to invite the Trade Union Congress to support the miner's demand. Mr. Lloyd George proposed the acquisition of mineral rights by State but no State control, though the workers, according to his scheme, were to have a small say in the management of the industry.

Wait and See.

The miners have, however, been determined upon nationalisation of mines—a recommendation of the Sankey's Report—and will fight to a finish to secure it. Their demand finds support from sane people in the country who recognise that there is no question of greater domestic importance than this right solution of the coal situation on which the peace of the community depends. The opponents are the friends and representatives of "big business" with their tremendous influence in the present Government. How the coming struggle between Labour—for there is no doubt the Trade Union Congress will fully support the miner's demand—and Capital, aided by its powerful allies in the Government, is to end we must wait and see. Meanwhile, it is reassuring to learn that Labour does not propose at present to use industrial pressure to secure its object.

Lord Chelmsford on Turkey.

Indian Moslems will feel grateful to Lord Chelmsford for the words of assurance he has given with reference to the Turkish question, and, in spite of recent revelations regarding the possible disposal of Turkish territory, we would in return assure his Excellency that millions of Moslems in India have not still lost faith in the sympathy and foresight of the British Government on whom the responsibility of preventing the despoliation of Turkey mainly devolves. In asking for the safety and dignity of the Khalifate, together with its legitimate jurisdiction, the Moslems of India are absolutely at one and their feelings are fully shared by their fellow-countrymen. We are glad to hear from Lord Chelmsford that so far as the Indian Government are concerned, they have discharged their responsibility with integrity and completeness. The final decision regarding Turkey, as Lord Chelmsford said, is still awaited. But, in view of recent disclosures, we hope the Government of India will exert their powerful influence in impressing upon the Imperial Government the unwisdom of being carried away by catchwords describing the feelings of Moslems as artificial or suppressible.

A Tribute to Mr. Gandhi.

An interesting tribute to Mr. Gandhi was paid in the House of Commons by Lieut.-Col. Amery during the discussion upon Supply for the Colonial Office, in mail week. Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck had been commenting in strong terms upon the exploitation of "natives" under the Union Government of South Africa, who were working under a system of "more or less veiled slavery." He then proceeded to credit the Government of India with successful intervention on behalf of British Indians in South Africa, whereby better terms had been obtained for them than the indigenous inhabitants. Lieut.-Col. Amery admitted that the India Office had interceded, but proceeded to remark that "the most successful intervention was that of a native Indian, Mr. Gandhi, who by his own personality, his persistence and his courage, got much further in the problem of the Indians in the Transvaal than any official representations could have done." This, says "India", is a refreshing contrast to the icily critical comments on Mr. Gandhi in the recent Anglo-Indian Press and our own "Times."

Russia and British Ministers.

"A Wayfarer" writes in "The Nation" with reference to his remarks in a previous issue of the journal reproduced in these columns:—

My attention has been drawn to some statements as to the investments of Ministers in Russian securities, which appeared in last week's issue. Those investments were, I am told on unquestioned authority, all made before the war, that is to say, under circumstances in which their political propriety cannot for a moment be doubted, and have not since been increased. This was the case with Mr. Austen Chamberlain's holding—not a large one—in the Sissert Mining Company, and with similar investments of Mr. Walter Long and Sir Eric and Sir Auckland Geddes. Sir Eric, for example, originally invested in 1911, while Sir Auckland, though, as stated in "The Nation", he appeared as a shareholder on the books of the Kyshtim Corporation in January of this year, just about that time sold his holding, which he acquired in 1913, at a considerable loss in order to invest the proceeds in Victory Loan. The entries quoted were *successive* entries, and in no way records of *increased* holdings. The inference that they stood for increases has, however, been made, and it is quite incorrect. Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues had a right to invest their money in Russian enterprizes, and indeed I never questioned it or thought that he or they would be personally influenced by a trifling investment. The only point of doubt suggested was the general wisdom or the propriety of Ministers making or increasing them after the conflict with Bolshevism arose. This has been entirely removed and I, of course, absolutely withdraw any suggestion of improper conduct against any of the Ministers named, and express my unqualified regret to them for any misunderstanding which has thereby arisen. Of course, these remarks apply equally to Lord Reading, whose investment was made long before the war, when the transaction was as innocent as one in Consols.

Home Industries.

Both on account of her vast resources in raw material and the habits and temperament of her people, India has been, and will continue to be, an ideal country for the development of cottage industries. For centuries, India's leading industries, like weaking and metal work, have been developed and carried almost to perfection in the cottages. Even to-day, in spite of the introduction of power-driven machinery, hundreds of thousands make their living by cottage industries. Indeed, patriots like Messrs. Gandhi and Ananda Coomaraswami have maintained that the extreme poverty of the masses of India can only be solved by reviving or setting up old and new cottage industries—a view which, however, is not wholly true. Mr. Gandhi's swadeshi propaganda has this primary end in view and we are glad that it is receiving wider and wider support among all classes of people in India. Mr. Gandhi has been laying particular emphasis on the need of reviving the handloom weaving industry in the villages, for the reason that it is an industry which does not require exceptional skill and was at one time universally prevalent in rural India. There are also innumerable minor arts and crafts, like metal work, enamelling, lacquer work, ivory carving and inlaying, wood carving, pottery and sculpture—to mention only some of the well-known and truly indigenous arts and crafts of this country—which can be revived with material benefit to the village population. Moreover, the impact of western civilisation has created new wants, to supply which new industries of a minor character, such as those which have sprung up in Japan during the last few years, can profitably be set up in the larger villages.

The Movement in Bengal.

In this connection we are gratified to learn that the Bengal Home Industries Association has been instrumental in resuscitating some of the cottage industries of the province, which were hard-hit by the war. Owing to the prevailing high prices of cloth special efforts were made by the Association to put on the market "dhoties" and "sarees" at reasonable rates. Groups of weavers were organised in Midnapur, Bankura, Hooghly, Burdwan and Birbhum districts, who with the help of the Association were able to place on the Calcutta market the abovementioned articles of dress at prices a rupee or more below the price of the imported articles. A group of 200 weavers was also organised in Bankura to carry out a contract for the supply of army clothing. Another development was that of the blanket industry, "for which a demand was found with which the Association was unable to cope in full." Attempts are being made to improve the productions still further by the introduction of a fly-shuttle loom. Other industries which the Association is helping to set up, are button-making and tanning, both suited to cottage life. There is every need for the starting of a similar movement in this presidency for the revival of the cottage industries, which are in a moribund condition.

LATEST CABLES.

REDUCTIONS IN NAVY.

"DAILY MAIL'S" FORECAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., Sept. 4.

The "Daily Mail" in a forecast of Sir Walter Long's reductions in Navy says he will probably try to reduce the expenditure to seventy millions which is reckoned equivalent of pre-war expenditure of thirty-four millions at the present prices. The personnel will probably be reduced to the pre-war numbers, but the greatest saving will be in ships; only battle-ships, battle-cruisers, light-cruisers, destroyers and submarines will be retained, all others being ruthlessly scrapped.

"INCREDIBLE AND RUINOUS WASTE."

LORD FISHER FULMINATES IN "TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., Sept. 4.

Lord Fisher, in a letter to the "Times", vehemently protests against the incredible and ruinous waste in naval expenditure compared with the cost of navy before war. He declares that half of the navy is already obsolete and should be scrapped. If the nation does not sack the spendthrifts, the day of crumbling is not far off.

REASON FOR HIGH EXPENDITURE.

THE PREMIER'S EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 0-22 a.m., Sept. 4.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day telephoned from France that the statement in a Sunday paper by Lord Rothermere who threw the whole blame for Government expenditure on Mr. Bonar Law and his conservative colleagues is grossly unfair. The Premier says it is most mischievous to blame any particular members of Government. High expenditure, this year, is mainly due to the impossibility of completing demobilisation until peace is established on all fronts. It would have been a folly to throw away the fruits of great national sacrifice by a premature disarmament.

NO MORE NEW SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

No new ships will be built in immediate future, hence there will be fewer ships than before war, but all will be of greater speed and gun-power. No admiralty dockyards will be closed, as there are vast arrears of repairs, and the yards will be kept ready for any building emergency.

PEACE TREATY.

RATIFIED BY BOTH HOUSES OF U. S. A.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., Sept. 4.

WELLINGTON.—Both houses of legislature to-day by acclamation passed a resolution introduced by Senator Massey for the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

DEBATE ON PEACE TREATY IN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., Sept. 4.

PARIS.—In the Chamber, debating on Peace Treaty, M. Tardieu disclosed that France, in February last, proposed that Germany's geographical frontier should be fixed at the Rhine. He said that President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George recognised justice of request, but instead of granting France occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, they promised immediate help in the German aggression. France appreciated this offer which was unique in the history and Mr. Tardieu considered that the British army, if its services were required, would not arrive too late as the German army would be unable to conceal its preparations. M. Tardeu dwelt on the prodigious strength of Great Britain and her admirable Dominions and of the United States, and concluded by emphasising that France had no designs in the direction of hegemony.

DELIVERY OF COAL TO GERMANY.

GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., Sept. 4.

COPENHAGEN.—German official statement says the Allies have agreed to accept the delivery of coal at reduced rate during the ensuing six months of twenty million tons annually, instead of forty-three laid down in the Peace Treaty. If the total German production exceeds the present level of hundred and eight million tons annually, sixty per cent. of the extra production up to hundred and twenty-eight millions and fifty per cent. of any extra beyond that will be delivered to the Allies up to forty-three millions. If the present rate of production falls, the Allies will examine the situation. The aforementioned basis is only valid, if the deliveries are immediately begun which the German Government is resolved to do.

PUNJAB ENQUIRY COMING!

NOT A ROYAL COMMISSION.

COMMITTEE TO REPORT TO DELHI.

INDEMNITY BILL TO BE PASSED.

MOSLEMS AND TURKEY.

INDIANS ABROAD.

(THROUGH ASSOCIATED PRESS AND FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sep. 3.

The first meeting of the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning in the Council Chamber. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. There was a large attendance of visitors and except those members, who are absent from India, there was full attendance of the members of Council.

The following members took the oath of allegiance: Mr. Rose, Sir William Marris, Mr. Mcpherson, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Hertz. Mr. Paton, Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal, Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Mr. Porter, Mr. Cook, Mr. Burdon, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. Mountford, Mr. Sachhidananda Sinha, Major Malik, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. Hullah and Mr. Thompson.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

After the swearing in of these members, His Excellency the Viceroy in opening the the session said:—

Let me first welcome the hon. members to another session. We are met together, for reasons which are familiar to you all, in diminished numbers but we have important work to do, and I am confident that the hon. members will devote their best attention to it. Since our last meeting we have to mourn the loss of a colleague who had earned the respect of us all, the late Mr. Monside. His standard of devotion to duty, both public and private, was high and he never hesitated to stand by his convictions even at the risk of incurring personal unpopularity. It is a melancholy consolation to know that his merits had been recognised and that it had been the intention of His Majesty the King-Emperor to bestow on him the honour of Knighthood but for his untimely death which occurred on the eve of the conferment of that honour.

Sir Sankaran Nair.

Another personaliyy we shall miss that of Sir Sankaran Nair. Sir Sankaran Nair felt it incumbent on himself to resign his office. His reasons for resigning were honourable to himself, and I thoroughly appreciated them, but as the relations between the colleagues in a Government are necessarily of a private nature I do not propose to discuss them. We shall all, I am sure, welcome as his successor a member of this Council of long standing, Mr. Mian Mahomed Shafi, and wish him all success in his new duties. While I am on the subject of welcomes I should like to take the opportunity of welcoming back to this country His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner. The admirable work which His Highness did during the historic gathering at Versailles has been warmly acknowledged both by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State and we all owe to Mr. Montagu, His Highness, and Lord Sinha a debt of gratitude for their arduous labours on behalf of India. The full result of their labours will not be seen for some time, for the work of the Peace Conference is not completed, its final decision on the Turkish peace terms more particularly is still awaited, and by our Muslim fellow subjects is awaited with such keen concern that, I feel, I should say one or two words with regard to the matter. I have throughout done all in my power to ensure full representation of their feelings. Not only have the Government of India placed the views of Muslim India with strong emphasis before His Majesty's Government but our delegates voiced those views before the Peace Conference and that nothing might be left undone to lend weight to their evidence, it was reinforced by three Muslims of distinction who had been specially delegated to attend the Peace Conference with them. Muslim India may therefore rest assured that its feelings have been given the fullest representation possible.

Rowlatt Bill and After.

Since the close of the last session there have been events of a grave character disturbing the peace and tranquillity of this country and I cannot pass them over without mention. Last session certain hon. members during the passage of the Rowlatt Bill gave me warnings of an almost minatory character that if that Bill passed into law there would be agitation of a serious nature. I think the hon. members will realise that no Government could deviate from a policy which it regarded as essential on account of any threat of agitation. However, there were those who thought that it was necessary to make good this threat, and as a consequence the deplorable events occurred which are to be the subject of an enquiry. It is not my intention to discuss these events but I would point out this that it is easy to minimise their gravity. After the disorders have been put down no one who had the responsibility of dealing with them is likely to forget the issue which they had to face. Murders and arson were committed, telegraph wires were cut, railway lines were torn up, and for some days my only sure communication with the Government of the Punjab was by means of the wireless. Ocular proof of this gravity of the situation with which we were then faced and of the damage done is still manifest in many of the districts which suffered, and to any one who would attempt to minimise the trouble I would say "Go into these districts and see for yourself the vestiges of senseless destruction which are still there." The policy of my Government was clearly set out in our resolution of April 14th. I promised support to the head of each Local Government for such measures as he thought it might be necessary to take and that support was given unwaveringly throughout. No one deplores more than I the need there was for stern action, but the result of our prompt measures was that the disorders were quelled and peace restored. It is my desire now and it is that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to exercise clemency towards the unfortunate misguided men who were led away by some "educated and clever man or men," to use Mr. Gandhi's words, to commit outrages. For some time past Sir Edward Maclagan has been busily engaged in reviewing the sentences passed and in every case possible he has tempered justice with mercy. And for those cases which have come before the Government of India I have no hesitation in claiming that they received the most careful consideration and that orders were passed with the greatest possible despatch.

Enquiry Committee,

For some time past my Government has been in correspondence with the Secretary of State upon the question of an inquiry into these disorders. We have both been anxious to settle this question as quickly as possible, but an announcement has been delayed largely by the difficuty of procuring the services of a suitable Chairman. It was only on Saturday last that I heard that Lord Hunter has agreed to come to India in that capacity. The committee is now complete and will consist of Chairman:—Lord Hunter, formerly Solicitor-General for Scotland; Members: (1) the Hon. Mr. Justice Rankin, (2) the Hon. Mr. Rice, (3) Major-General Sir George Barrow, (4) Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, (5) Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad. Their instructions will be to inquire into and to report to the Governor-General in Council regarding the causes of and the measures taken to cope with the recent disorders in Delhi, the Punjab, and the Bombay Presidency. The proceedings of the committee will ordinarily be public, but the Chairman will have authority to direct them to be held *in camera* when he considers that the public interests so require. It is hoped that the committee will begin its sessions next month. The members have a difficult task before them, and I trust that people of all classes of opinion will do nothing to add to their difficulties by the needless importation of irrelevant or intentionally inflammable material. After the disorders involving so great an upheaval of normal conditions such an inquiry as I have just announced is one inevitable consequence.

Indemnifying Bill.

The second and no less necessary sequel is the passing of an act indemnifying those officers of Government who were called upon to undertake the onerous and ungrateful task of restoring order and the validating of such acts as the stress of circumstances required. Whatever the findings of the Commission may be such a measure would be necessary and in justice to our officers we are bound to indemnify them at the earliest convenient moment.

The Afghan Trouble.

I now turn from internal troubles to our difficulties on the frontier. Before law and order had been finally restored in India a fresh complication arose on our North-west border. On the evening of May 3rd the news reached us that our frontier had been violated in the neighbourhood of Landi Kotal. In view of the friendly correspondence which had been passing between the Amir and myself I found it difficult to believe that such aggression was with the knowledge and had the support of the Afghan Government, and I despatched an immediate letter to the Amir asking him to repudiate the action of his officials. Unfortunately within 24 hours overwhelming evidence came into my hands of the deliberate aggression of the Afghan Government and I gave orders for the immediate expulsion of the Afghan forces from our territorials. On May 9th ond 11th actions were fought expelling our foe from the vicinity of Landi Kotal. On May 13th Dakka was occupied by the cavalry and on May 16th and 17th actions were fought in the hills overlooking it which resulted in the defeat ond dispersal of the Afghan forces. At the same time our aeroplanes were not idle and Jalalabad was visited and bombed resulting in the abandonment of that city by the Afghan troops and its looting by the ever-watchful tribes. In the meantime the Afhan Government had become aware of the grave miscalculation of which they had been guilty in thus challenging the British Empire. On two occasions after these defeats they attempted to approach me with a view to a cessation of hostilities, but having regard to the doubtful character of the credentials of their envoys I insisted on a personal request from the Amir himself and this was received on June 1st. As a result of the Amir's appeal, hostilities against Afghanistan were discontinued and armistice terms were laid down. There ensued the correspondence with the Amir relating to the details of these which terminated on the 8th July when I invited him to send in his delegates to the Peace Conference. In the meantime the protracted delay rendered the military position difficult. Hostilities had ceased against the Afghans, but the tribes who had been aroused, knew little or nothing of the courtesies of war. The war zone of 105,000 odd square miles which constitutes the provinces and tribal areas of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier was an immense area. It was impossible to be strong at every point and convoys passing through difficult country necessarily ran grave risks. Moreover, it was necessary to maintain in certain localities, troops massed and ready to advance into Afghanistan at a moment's notice if the peace negotiations broke down. An active offensive striking at the vital points of an enemy's defence is always the best defensive. Owing to the armistice our troops were debarred from that. There have been then certain unfortunate incidents of a minor character, but I think the wonder is, in view of the extraordinarily difficult military position which I have outlined, not that they occurred, but that there were not more of them.

Treaty of Peace.

I now come to the treaty of peace and the policy embodied in it. I want to make this clear. Our policy was divided into two chapters, the first comprising a treaty of peace, the second which has yet to be written envisaging a treaty of friendship. In view of the aggression which had taken place we felt that it would be a hollow mockery to conclude at once a treaty of friendship. Anxious though we are to see our Afghan neighbour prosperous and friendly we felt that time must pass before we can wipe away the memory of what has occurred. I believe myself confidently that the time will come when Afghanistan will realise that we have no designs upon her and that we only wish to see her prosper and live on friendly terms with us. But the initiative towards a rapproachement must come from her. Not only have we no designs on her, but India is in no way dependent upon her. If Afghanistan wishes for our friendship nothing will give us greater pleasure than to respond, but if she prefers to hold aloof we shall not force ourselves upon her. That being the position then, we made the treaty of peace with the terms of which the hon. members are familiar and if the Afghan Government, after an interval of six months, wish to expand that treaty of peace into a treaty of friendship we shall be delighted to consider their overtures, provided always that they have in the meantime given us by their conduct satisfactory evidence of the sincerity of their purpose. I cannot leave this subject without paying a tribute to the ability, tact and skill, with which Sir Hamilton Grant, assisted by Mr. Maffey and General Moberly, conducted the peace negotiations at Rawalpindi, and I would also specially mention the great assistance given them by their Indian colleagues.

Alleged Breakdown in Medical Arrangements

"And, now I must say a few words about the allegations of breakdown in our medical arrangements in the late campaign. I shall confine myself in the main to a statement of facts, but it may interest you also to hear what I gathered during my tour at the front. The first fact which should be borne in mind, is that of the strength of our forces on the frontier, for the only significance that figures can have is their relationship to other figures. And if you take the total admission figures without reference to the strength of the force of which they are the casualties you necessarily misinterpret their meaning. Taking the operations as a whole the maximum ration strength of our forces on the frontier was 247,000 men. For the period 5th May to 9th August the total admissions to hospital were 10,882 British and 45,774 Indian troops and followers, giving a daily admission rate per thousand of strength of 4.98 British, and 2.97 Indians. At the same time the deaths per 1,000 admissions to hospital (excluding the wounded) were British 0.82, and Indians 27.74. Now I could compare this with similar figures in other campaigns at the same period of the year, but I will content myself with two years' figures in Mesopotamia when the medical arrangements were admittedly admirable. In 1917 the admissions per 1,000 were British 5.04, and Indians 2.11, and the mortality per 1,000 admissions was British 19.30, Indians 15.96. Similarly in 1918 the admissions per 1,000 were British 2.48, and Indians 2.27, and the mortality per 1,000 was British 7.41, and Indians 20.51. One word is needed with regard to the relatively high mortality among Indians. This was due to the high incidence of cholera, especially among Indian followers whose standard of water discipline was naturally lower than that of regular troops and who could not be restrained from quenching their thirst at pools and streams which though apparently pure were in reality full of cholera germs. Another comparative estimate of the sick rate of the force may be obtained from the daily number of hospital evacuations from the front to the base. The normal loss by evacuation on account of sickness from a force engaged in active operations in a temperate climate in Europe is accepted by all military authorities as averaging 3 per 1,000 of strength per day. This figure in the case of the troops onerating on the frontier under the most adverse climate conditions and including gunshot wounds was 2.8 for British, and 1.3 for Indian troops and followers. I could give you other figures and other comparisons, but these would be ont of place at this moment when I am endeavouring to give a general conspectus of the position. Believe me, I make no complaints of the not unnatural anxiety which has been aroused as to our medical arrangements at the front, and I can sympathise with the man who lying sick under conditions of shade temperature of 110 to 120 and of the inevitable hardship of frontier campaigning writes with a pen dipped in the gall of his experiences, but is it not right and fair to the men who are responsible for the medical arrangements to judge them by the result of their work as a whole and not by isolated cases, sad but I venture to think inevitable in any campaign however admirably conducted?

Viceroy's Tour at the Front.

Now let me say one word as to my tour at the front. I endeavoured to see everything and I asked questions of everyone I met from generals down to the soldier in the ranks. I brought away from what I saw and heard the impression that everything was being done that was possible to alleviate the trials and discomforts of the campaign, but I will quote one sentence from one whose opinion will, I think, carry weight and who is not in any way connected with the military or medical aspect of the campaign. I refer to Sir George Roos-Keppel, whose approaching departure for England will rob the frontier of one who has for so many years been its most dominating personality. He said that in his experience of frontier warfare, and I am sure everyone will acknowledge that experience, he had never seen so much done for the health and comfort of the troops. In concluding this subject I should like to express my sympathy with and admiration for the troops who have been serving in this campaign. The British troops were for the most part due for demobilisation, some being for all practical purposes taken off the ship that was to take them home. They have taken their disappointment admirably. We wish to send them back to England at the earliest possible opportunity and everything is being done to hasten their departure. I was glad to have the opportunity which my visit afforded of showing them the interest which have in them and of the gratitude which we all in India feel for their service. To the Indian troops I would also express my admiration of the soldierly bearing which was so marked in the ranks of the fine regiments which I visited. They too have had their disappointments. Some had been separated for months and even years from their families and were about to rejoin them only to be hurried off to a fresh campaign. Others had been forced to forego the furlough they had earned and take their place in the ranks. But one and all, they cheerfully accepted their orders and it was a pleasure and a pride for me to pass down their splendid ranks.

Obligations to Ruling Princes.

Before I leave the subject of the Afghan war I should like to express our obligations to the Ruling Princes and Chiefs who, without exception, immediately on the outbreak of hostilities, placed the resources of their states at the disposal of Government and offered the assistance of their Imperial Service Troops, many of whom had only just returned to India from the countries overseas, in which they had fought so gallantly on behalf of the Empire. Contingents of cavalry, infantry, artillery, sappers and miners, and transports from many of the states were employed, either with the field army at the front or on garrison duty, while the rulers of Patiala, Dholpur, Ratlam and Baria and two sons of the Nawab of Soharu were at their own request appointed to the staff in the field. It will take me too long to recount the numerous offers of camels, motors and money for the provision of comforts for troops engaged in the campaign which we received and gladly accepted. For all these and generous assistance in every way I ask the Princes and Ruling Chiefs to accept our grateful thanks. I wish also to express my most cordial thanks to his Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal, who in spite of the difficulties on the movement of troops through the Terai in the hot weather, sent to our assistance another magnificent contingent which I had the pleasure of visiting at Nowshera during my recent tour. Reference to the troops brings me by a natural sequence to the mention of the Indian Soldiers' Board, the creation of which I described at the last meeting of the Council and which had under the wise direction of my colleague, Sir George Lowndes, being actively engaged during the summer in devising a measure to reward the distinguished service during the war, to safeguard the interests of Indian soldiers and their dependents and suitably to commemorate the exploits of the Indian Army. Throughout the war the officers and the men of the Indian Army have looked forward with expectancy at the conclusion of hostilities to the promised distribution of rewards for distinguished service. This distribution is now about to take place. Thanks to the generosity of the local Governments and especially that of the Punjab large areas of land will in the near future, be divided amongst our soldiers. While those who are not agriculturists or for whom no land can be made available, will receive monthly allowances of money. With effect from the current month the relief of necessitous cases among the dependents of soldiers has been carried out with a considerable measure of liberality. Large sums have been placed at the disposal of local Governments to help those whose circumstances in the opinion of the local authorities require assistance. We also intend to make a further distribution from the accumulated funds of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund among Indian soldiers who have been permanently incapacitated and dependents left in straightened circumstances.

Indian Defence Force.

"Turning to the Indian Defence Force, training on a modified scale was resumed last April. Proposals regarding the future organization and terms of service of the European portion of the force, based on the recommendation of a conference held last March, have now been worked out. They will shortly be published as a draft in the 'Gazette of India' in order that all interests concerned may be afforded ample opportunity of discussing its provisions before legislation is undertaken in February next. The reorganisation of the Indian branch of the Force is also under consideration. Meanwhile the University Corps is making a steady progress. The pay of officers, both of the Indian Army and the British Army in this country is also under revision and the recommendations of Government are now before the Secretary of State. The pay of the army officer at home has now been raised and I hope that before long we shall be able to announce a similar improvement in the pay of his confrere in India.

Reforms.

I move on from things military to more peaceful matters. To touch first the question of Reforms. This has now passed out of our hands and the issues involved rest for decision by the high court of Parliament, but while this is so I cannot but express my regret that some of those who are interested in this great question, have done such scant justice to the Government of India. Our efforts have been described as endeavours to whittle away the proposals of the report. They were in truth designed to work out the principles laid down in the report and where criticism had been levelled against particular proposals to substitute for those alternatives which might be less open to objection. It is indeed somewhat amusing to me to find that the joint report which at the outset came under so hot a fire of criticism from some of my Indian friends is now to them a sacrosanct document and that any tampering with its verbally inspired proposals savours of sacrilege. With them I have a not unnatural admiration for that document, but my admiration does not extend to idolatory, and I am quite prepared if something better is suggested to give it my best consideration. But with these words I will leave the subject with the expression of the hope that there will emerge from Parliament a scheme which will carry out the principles and the promises of the announcement of August, 1917. My colleagues and I have slaved at this problem for now nearly three years and we hope that before another session comes round, Parliament, will have delivered its final judgment upon our efforts. From the very beginning I have laid stress on the fact that this is an issue which can be decided by His Majesty's Government alone; we have given them the considered views of the Government of India, the opinions of local Governments are fully before them, and political bodies of every kind have sent in their criticisms and suggestions. No one can say that he has not been heard. It may be that Parliament in its wisdom will not accept in its entirety any one scheme which may have been put forward, but for my part I shall accept its decision and carry it out loyally, and I hope and trust that all those who have engaged and been interested in this great controversy will similarly endeavour to sink their differences and concentrate their efforts on making the reforms a success.

The Monsoon.

I pass on to a subject which to the people of India as a whole is of even more interest than reforms, the monsoon. Since this Council last met India has passed through a period of grave anxiety and indeed, I do not care to think of what our position would be to-day if the present monsoon had been less satisfactory. As the Council is aware the monsoon of 1918 was disappointing and though timely showers improved the rabi crops in some provinces the year 1918-19 was marked by a failure of crops unprecedented as regards the extent of country affected. Famine, high prices, and economic distress have of course been the inevitable results and either famine or scarcity has been declared in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras. Prices of foodgrains too have reached a level never before touched. Much distress has been caused by these high prices, but it is a striking proof of the increased wealth and greater staying power of India that the numbers on relief have been comparatively small. High water mark was touched in the week ending June 21st, 1919, when 589,535 persons were on relief. In the famine of 1899-1901, I may mention, the maximum numbers of relief in any one week were 63,32,121. Our anxieties have been relieved to some extent by the favourite character of this year's monsoon. The rains though late in setting in parts of the country have recently been abundant, and though it is too early to speak with absolute confidence the prospects of the Kharif crop may fairly be said to be encouraging. The numbers on relief are also decreasing, but prices do not yet show any signs of material reduction and I am afraid that the prolonged strain must be telling on the people with small fixed incomes. A resolution however is to be moved on the subject of high prices and the Hon. Revenue member will no doubt take the opportunity of explaining the measures we have taken to deal with the situation. I will not take up the time of the Council, therefore, by anticipating what he has to say. I think it was a former Finance Member who referred to the Indian budget as a gamble in rain. In addition to his anxiety on the score of the monsoon, the present Finance Member has had to grapple with serious difficulties in the matter of Currency and Exchange. One matter in connection with the latter has been exercising the minds of the commercial community, and I have deep sympathy with their anxiety with regard to it. I refer to the continual alteration in the exchange value of the rupee. We equally with them want stability, and it was with the object of obtaining a permanent solution of this problem that the Secretary of State appointed an influential body of experts to advise him. The rupee value had been fixed in May at 1s. 3d., and it was our hope it would be possible to maintain the exchange value at that figure at least, until the Committee had made its recommendations. Unfortunately, events have proved too strong for us; and the further rise in the price of silver has forced us again to advance the rupee to 1s. 10d.

Handicap to India's foreign trade.

"We thoroughly realise the great handicap to India's foreign trade caused by a feeling of unsettlement regarding the course of exchange, but we hope that the commercial community will equally realise that it is impossible for us to coin rupees, the bullion value of which is greater than their face value. I can only leave the matter here and express the hope that the Committee will be able to find a solution of this problem which will be permanent and ensure us a stability in the exchange value of the rupee. It must be remembered that in this matter India is at the mercy of conditions beyond her control. Apart from the rise in the value of silver the rupee position is affected by the fall in the value of the pound sterling as measured in gold, and these are matters among others which will have to be carefully weighed by the Expert Committee to which the examination of this difficult problem has been referred. I have asked the Hon. the Finance Member, who has lately visited Bombay, to visit Calcutta, and discuss the situation with the Chamber of Commerce there.

I think there has been some misunderstanding in regard to the Indian Companies' Restriction Act. The present position is that the Act will automatically lapse, six months after the date which may be noticed as the termination of the war. Licenses are now being given practically as a matter of course, but the fact, that applications accompanied by various papers are required, causes some inconvenience and delay. We are anxious to abolish as the earliest date possible all restrictions introduced during the war which are not now absolutely necessary and we have, therefore, decided to anticipate the natural death of this particular restriction by repealing the Act this session.

The labour problem.

The labour problem is now as you are aware, of almost world-wide importance; and although we have been spared the labour troubles which have disturbed other countries, India has not been left altogether untouched. A number of clauses in the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Versailles, as you probably know, refer to labour questions. India, who has the honour of being one of the original members of the League of Nations is, as such, also an original member of the permanent organisation for the promotion of the international regulation of labour conditions. The organisation will consist of an International Labour Conference with the International Labour Office as part of the machinery of the League of Nations. It is intended that the first meeting

(Continued on page 10.)

PUNJAB ENQUIRY COMING!

(Continued from page 9.)

of the conference should take place at Washington in October, and the various countries will be represented by four delegates each, two representing the Government of the country concerned, one representing employers, and one representing the employed. We have been asked to select representatives to send to Washington on behalf of India; and I hope shortly to be able to announce their names. It is of course of great importance to recognise, as was fully recognised by my right hon. friend, Lord Sinha, and the Maharaja of Bikaner, that the conditions of industrial labour in this country differ wholly from those prevailing in the West. I believe it is largely due to their representations that the draft convention drawn up at the Peace Conference specifically recognised that the labour conditions which might be settled for the Western countries, would have to be modified in the case of the countries such as India. I will read to you that portion of the articles of the draft convention which makes this reservation. It runs as follows:—

Draft Convention of Peace Conference.

"In framing any recommendation of draft convention of general application the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organisation, or other special circumstances, make the industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers, may be required to meet the case of such countries."

I need hardly say that the great diversity of physical conditions affecting employment in India, the lack of education among, and, consequently, low standard of comfort and absence of organisation, the usually poor physique of Indian labour, and its inability to concentrate effort over a shorter working period, the preponderating importance of agriculture, and the lack of specialisation and skill among industrial workers, render it impossible to translate propositions which are accepted in Western countries as natural into the terms applicable to India or to devise any formula which will convert the Indian factors into Western equivalents.

We must recognise that any attempt to bring Indian labour conditions into line with those of Western countries by violent legislative changes will be disastrous both to the employers and to the employed; but while we recognise this we believe that there is a quickening consciousness throughout the country, generally, that the existing state of affairs is unsatisfactory and and unworthy of India's political aspirations. We believe that there is now a prospect of progress more rapid, more radical an more substantial than could have been imagined some few years ago. We had, before we knew the terms of the Peace Conference, taken up the consideration of this question as arising out of the remarks made in the Industrial Commission's report, and have asked local Governments for their opinions as to what amendments of the law, if any, are necessary either in the direction of the reduction of the hours of labour or in other respects. We are also elaborating means for making the existing agencies for the care of public health, the provision of industrial housing, and primary education more effective.

Indians in S. Africa.

I pass on to a question closely connected with Indian labour, which is greatly exercising public opinion and which has given my Government the most serious anxiety. I refer to the troubles which have arisen in South Africa in connection with the trading rights of Indians in the Transvaal. I need not repeat the history of the recent legislation passed by the Union Parliament, an account of this has been given in the letter from Sir George Barnes to Mr. Gandhi in July last, which has been published in the Press, and you will all be familiar with the main features of the case. I only wish to say that the Government of India have not failed to press the Indian point of view upon his Majesty's Government, and we can claim that we have the full support of the Secretary of State. We have urged that the recent legislation in South Africa is unjustified, and is not consonant with the undertaking given by the South African representative at the Imperial War Conference that Lord Sinha's memorandum relating to the rights of the Indian in the Transvaal would receive the sympathetic consideration of the Union Government. Let me, however, make a plea for calmness and moderation in dealing with this question. We must admit the strength of feeling of the subject in South Africa, and it behoves us to see that our words and actions are not such as may embitter the existing sentiment and make a settlement more difficult. I feel too there is ground for hoping that calmness and moderation will not be wanting in South Africa in dealing with this question, for we know that the late General Botha and General Smuts returned there after discussing fully questions akin to the present one with the distinguished representatives of India whom we sent to the Imperial Conference. The Union Government, as you know, are appointing a Commission to examine the whole question, and we have asked that our interests should be represented. We are making arrangements to send a deputation to see that our point of view is thoroughly presented and thoroughly understood. On this deputation we propose to send Sir Benjamin Robertson who so successfully conducted a similar mission in 1914. I am sure that you will agree that we could not select a better representative. There is another matter relating to the position of Indians, overseas, to which I should like to refer, namely, the position of the indentured labourers of Fiji. The main facts are well known to all of you. After the unsatisfactory conditions under which these labourers lived had been brought to the knowledge of the Government of India, all further flow of labour under indenture was stopped, and the Government began to press most strongly for the immediate improvement of the conditions, particularly with regard to housing and hospital accommodtion. The Colonial Office in London was convinced and decided that the improvements demanded by the Government of India must be carried out, or the indentures cancelled. This was announced by Sir George Barnes in the debate in this Council last September. How far these improvements have been carried out up to date we have no very clear information. We know, however, that they have been effected at least in part and that employers have, voluntarily in many cases, provided separate quarters for married couples. We have nevertheless thought we might continue to press for the cancellation of the outstanding indentures.

What Fiji Legislature has done.

"We have just recently bten informed by the Secretary of State that the Fiji Legislature has made a step in the direction we desire by passing a unanimous resolution that all indentures outstanding on 1st August, 1920, should be cancelled from that date, compensation being paid to the employers from the public funds of Fiji. This however is not sufficient, and we are pressing again that the cancellation of all indentures should take place by the end of the present year. I think that I ought also to inform you that the Fiji Government has appointed a Select Committee which is now considering how effect can best be given to our wishes. On the other points at issue great difficulty has, as you know, existed hitherto with regard to the repatriation of labourers who may not wish to return to India from Fiji. We have no knowledge at present how many desire to return. It is very possible that a large number may wish to make Fiji their home as free men, for the climate is good and some Indians who began life as indentured labourers are now men of substance in Fiji. However, we have kept the question of repatriation strongly in mind, and the Secretary of State has, at our instance, been pressing the Shipping Controller and the shipping companies to provide vessels for those who may wish to return to India.

Mission from Fiji to India.

"I have another interesting announcement to make. An unofficial mission from Fiji, headed, I understand, by the Bishop of Polynesia, is expected to visit India during the coming cold weather in order to investigate conditions in India, and, if possible, to persuade Indian public opinion to agree to the resumption of free emigration to Fiji under wholesome conditions. I need hardly assure you that the Government and the people of Fiji are really anxious to do what is right; and I think that we ought to listen carefully to what they have got to say. It may be that they will be able to prove to us that Indian labour would benefit from a well-directed scheme of free emigration to Fiji which has, as I have said above, a healthy climate and is in many ways the country well suited to Indian settlers. If they can show us that our interests coincide it ought not to be impossible to come to an agreement but the burden of proof will lie on them, and all I ask you to-day is that when the mission comes it should be given a fair hearing.

"I have endeavoured to give the hon. members a resume of the chief questions which are engaging public attention. So much for the past and present and now what about the future?

"With what I may hope to be the final settlement for the time being of the reforms problem it remains for me to indicate the particular problems to which I wish to devote attention. I hope in the first place, to lay deep and sure the foundations of the new industrial development. We have been expeditious in dealing with this most important matter. We were able within a short time of the publication of the Industrial Commission report to circulate to Local Governments our views upon its recommendations, and I despatched Mr. (now Sir Ernest) Low on a tour round the provinces to elicit their views and discuss any points of difference.

"By this method we obtained the views of Local Governments early this year, and we formulated our final and considered opinion in a despatch to the Secretary of State in April. Sir Thomas Holland left by the subsequent mail on deputation to discuss the whole question with the Secretary of State, and I have reason to hope that in the course of the next few weeks we may have a despatch on the subject from the India Office. This will enable us to proceed straightaway with the inauguration of our machinery for the stimulation and development of Indian industries.

Wish to see India self-sufficing.

I think this brief statement of what has occurred should show the importance which we attach to this subject, and our intention of pressing forward. It is scarcely necesary for me to dilate on its importance. We wish to see India self-sufficing in many of the things which at the present moment she is obliged to import from outside. We wish to see her dealing with her own raw products, and we wish to see her youth throng this development of her industries utilising their undoubtedly great qualities in fields of enterprise from which they have in the main so far held aloof. But if this policy is to be attained,—and mind you we can only lay the foundations of it, in the months to come,—we shall want the co-operation of you all. It will be idle for the Government to establish a machinery unless there is a general desire and willingness on the part of Indians to help to work it, and that brings me to one more matter in which I hope to see a very real advance. We have had among us during the past two years the distinguished gentlemen who drafted the Calcutta University Commission report. That report though it is confined to the Calcutta University problem gives us a luminous conspectus of the position of higher education in India. We are making a start at once with its recommendations by the Dacca University Bill. This is an old question. Lord Hardinge promised a University to Dacca, and I have renewed his pledge. As the hon. members are aware, it is a subject in which the Mahomedans of Bengal are deeply interested. I am giving now as earnest of our intentions in the matter by the introduction of a bill.

Between this stage and its consideration at the next Delhi session, there will be time for an examination of its provision by the general public and we shall of course very carefully consider such criticisms as they may have to make on it. On the matter of legislation affecting the Calcutta University we hope that by February those interested have had time to formulate their views. But I would impress this point upon the hon. members.

Careful appointment of Commission.

"In the appointment of the Commission I was careful to see that its members had the highest educational qualifications to deal with the problem they were asked to examine and that the problem has been investigated solely from the educational standpoint. Their recommendations surely should carry weight and we should be slow to depart from them save on the good cause shown. The members of the Commission who came from England, to whom we are under the deepest obligation, had the great advantage of the assistance of the Hon. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee whose zeal in the cause of education is so well known and from whom we may hope to get invaluable assistance in pressing forward the necessary measures. They also had as their colleague Dr. Ziauddin who, though he differed from the majority in certain matters of detail, gave his support to the main principles of the report. To both these gentlemen as well as to their official colleague Mr. Hornell I would offer my grateful appreciation of the work which they have done.

"But this report like that of the London University Commission, though based on the conditions of one university, is full of suggestiveness on the university problems as a whole. I, therefore, hope that the universities throughout India will take it into consideration and will, on their own initiative, examine how far its recommendations may throw light on some of their own problems and suggest amendments of their own machinery.

"I trust therefore that this monumental report will serve as a starting point for the re-examination of problems in the sphere of higher education throughout India. It will be our privilege to help the universities in any way we can from the centre, and I hope they will not be slow to invite that help. So, then, as in the case of the Industrial Commission report, I look to a great awakening in the region of industrial development, from the Calcutta University Commission report I look for great things in the examination and development of our higher education.

Two closely-interwoven matters.

"These two matters are indeed closely interwoven. If industries are to progress our higher education must be on sound lines, and taken out of its narrow grooves. If higher education is to be broadened, it is to the industrial development that we must look for the openings which are to induce the student to leave his old haunts and adventure himself in fresh fields and pastures new. We have come through five terrible years full of trouble, years such as the author of our Christian litany might well have had in mind when he wrote: "From plague, pestilence, and famine, from battle and murder, and sudden death, Good Lord deliver us." We have come through them however successfully, and the new era of peace has opened for us auspiciously.

"With the renewal of peace, nature is giving us the promise of plenty. The ravaged world will look to us who have escaped unscathed for the material with which to rebuild itself. Let us then grasp our opportunities with both hands. We can of course spend our time in futile wrangling over the past, we can, if we are unwise, throw away these opportunities by fanning racial bitterness. I hope, however, we shall do none of these things but let us rather, leaving those things which are behind, reach forward to those things which are before in the sure and certain confidence that success will crown our efforts if they are devoted with a single eye to our country's good."

The Viceroy spoke for 55 minutes and his speech was received with loud applause.

PROSCRIBED JOURNALS,

At the conclusion of his speech, Sir William Vincent laid a statement on the table showing lists of the magazines and journals proscribed from registered libraries by Government.

SALE OF POISONS.

After interpellation Sir William Vincent moved a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to importation, possession, and sale of poisons throughout British India be taken into consideration. The Bill was published in the local gazettes. On his motion the Bill was passed.

After the passing of the Poison Act, Sir George Lowndes moved that Rai Sita Nath Rai and Mr. Pointford be added to the Select Committee to deal with the Provincial Insolvency Bill vice Mr. Kincaid and Mr. Shukul. The motion was agreed to.

SEA CUSTOMS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Shafi, then introduced a Bill to amend the Sea Customs Act. He said:—"My Lord, I had the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act of 1878. As explained in the statement of objects and reasons the object of the proposed enactment is to supplement provincial legislation for prevention of adulteration of food by empowering Maritime authorities to take action calculated to prevent the importation, into the country, of adulterated food and drugs by sea. My Lord, it is well reconsidered that the consumption of adulterated food and drugs may not only be the cause of general physical deterioration, but may also be productive of disease.

"The Government of India being conscious of their duty as the guardians of public health, consulted local Governments as far back as 1886 on the desirability of undertaking legislation to prevent the sale of adulterated articles of food. The majority of local Governments, however, being of opinion that no action in that direction was needed the matter was dropped at that time.

Growing evil of adulteration.

"But, subsequently, information having made it clear that the evil in question was growing in magnitude in various parts of this country, the Government of India again addressed the local Governments in 1911 on this subject with the result that earnest efforts have already been made in the various provinces to check this growing evil and provincial legislation has been carried through to prevent the sale of adulterated food and drugs. Your Excellency's Government now desire to supplement the action taken in the provinces by giving Customs authorities in our ports certain powers calculated to prevent the importation of adulterated drugs and articles of food by sea. My Lord, section 195 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, authorises the Customs Collector, on the entry or clearance of any goods or at any time while such goods are being passed through the Custom house, to take samples of such goods for examination or for ascertaining the value thereof on which duties are payable or for any other necessary purpose.

"The Bill, which I am now about to introduce, proposes to add a clause to this section empowering the Customs Collector in the case of goods which consist of drugs or articles, intended for consumption as food and in respect of which the taking of samples may have been authorised by general or special order of local Government the purposes in view, to take in like circumstances samples thereof for submission to and examination by such officer of Government or other local authority as may be specified in such order. In order to avoid unnecessary hardship it is further provided that the Customs Collector should pay to the owner the real value of all such samples.

The Provisions of Bill.

"The hon. members will notice that the provisions of the proposed enactment involve no detention of goods by the Customs office, nor do they authorise him to take samples without actual payment. The samples thus taken by the Customs officers will be forwarded to the officer designated in the order of the local Government and will thus come into the hands of health officers for analysis and examination.

"The local authorities will in this manner be enabled in case the articles of which the samples have thus been secured are adulterated to take action under the various Provincial Acts already in operation to prevent the sale of adulterated food and drugs.

"The Bill, it will thus be seen, while being constitutional, is a further step in the right direction, perfectly innocuous. Your Excellency's Government consider it advisable to proceed very cautiously in this matter, and the hon. members will, I feel sure, sympathise with this attitude of the Government of India.

"In conclusion, I may mention that Maritime local Governments have been consulted by us, and the proposed measure has their unanimous approval.

PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Shafi next introduced the Provident Funds Act Amendment Bill. He said:

"My Lord, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Provident Funds Act, 1897. The object which the proposed enactment has in view is so benevolent and the advantage resulting therefrom to a class of persons deserving of special consideration are so obvious that in asking for leave to introduce the Bill I need not detain the Council for long. My Lord, the question of making some provisions for the old age of teachers in non-pensionable service has been engaging the attention of Government for several years past. Early in 1914, the Government of India convened a small informal committee to discuss the matter and as a result of its deliberations a draft scheme for the establishment of a Provident Fund was drawn up and circulated to Local Governments and administrations for opinion. The idea met with general acceptance and after obtaining the approval of the Secretary of State this Government authorised the Local Governments and administrations to establish Provident Funds for teachers in non-pensionable service at their own discretion on prescribed lines. But, my Lord, Section 4 of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, extends protection to subscribers to the Government Provident Fund as defined in Section 2 (2) of that Act alone, by exempting their deposits from attachment under a decree or order of a court of justice in respect of any debt or liability incurred by them. The desirability of extending similar protection to subscribers to the Provident Funds which may now be established for the benefit of teachers in non-pensionablte services whether public or private is self-evident. For the realisation of the end in view, it is now proposed to amend the definition of the phrase "Government Provident Fund", so as to include provident funds for teachers in educational institutions within its scope and thus make the provisions of the Act applicable to this class. The proposed enactment is thus obviously non-controversial, and will I am sure meet with general approval. It will be particularly a source of great benefit to those teachers who are employed in educational institutions maintained by private associations or individuals, My Lord, the terms of the proposed Provident Fund for teachers are being communicated to Local Governments and will, it is hoped, be made public at an early date. They allow of sufficient latitude to suit the different conditions prevailing in different provinces and will, we are confident, be generally acceptable. Meanwhile the hon. members will recognise the need for protection to subscribers belonging to the teaching profession which the proposed enactment is intended to satisfy. With these observations. I commend the motion for the acceptance of this Council."

CENSUS BILL.

Mr. Shafi next introduced the Census Bill. He said:—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of census of British India during the year 1921. This, my Lord, is the last of the three non-contentious bills which it is my good fortune to move in this first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held after my assumption of office as Education Member. It has for a long time been the custom in India, in common with all civilised countries, to take a census of our population at intervals of 10 years. The advantages of taking a census of the Indian population from local as well as international point of view, are well recognised by the educated section of the Indian community, and were clearly and sufficiently summarised by Sir Herbert Risley in his speech in this Council when introducing the Census Bill of 1910.

"Whatever may have been the misgivings and apprehensions in the minds of the ignorant and illiterate sections of our population when the first census was held in this country they have now became familiar with the innocent nature of these operations. Under these circumstances it is unnecessary for me to enter into a discussion either of the advantages of taking a census of our population or of the justification for taking the necessary powers for holding the next decennial census which falls due in the spring of 1921.

Clauses of Census Bill.

Bill, which I am about to introduce, reproduces the provisions of the act of 1910 with the necessary verbal alterations. Clause 1 gives the short title and the extent of the proposed Act. Clauses 2 to 5 provide for the appointment of census-officers and other persons liable to give assistance at the requisition of the District Magistrate. Clauses 6. to 9 describe the powers of census-officers in connection with census operations and obligations of persons to give the information asked for as well as to allow certain acts to be performed. Clause 10 provides penalties for the non-performance of obligations created by the Act and Clause 11. deals with jurisdiction for entertaining prosecutions under the Act. Clauses 12 to 14 deal with certain privileges attached to census records, temporary suspension of local enactments and rules as to the mode of taking census in municipalities and power in regard to expenses. Lastly Clause 15 empowers the Governor-General in Council to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the proposed enactment.

"The bill as I have said is non-contentious in its character, and I trust the motion now before the Council will meet with unanimous acceptance."

Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhuri said the bill had not come too soon. He hoped steps would be taken to define each particular community inhabiting this country.

Mr. S. Sinha said census was taken not for any political purposes and his friend Nawab Ali Chaudhuri ought not to have any anxiety and he hoped no contentious matter would be introduced in the bill.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT JURISDICTION BILL.

Sir William Vincent introduced the Calcutta High Court Jurisdiction Bill which was intended to declare and prescribe the limits of ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court as the miles and posts described in the proclamation of 1794 were not traceable

INDIAN NATURALISATION AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir William Vincent next introduced the bill to amend Indian Naturalisation Act 1852. The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914 contained a provision for the revocation of a certificate of naturalization granted under that act on proof that the certificate had been obtained by false representations or fraud. That provision being found to be insufficient, the Act of 1914 has been amended by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act of 1918 so as to provide for the revocation of a certificate of naturalisation not only when it appears that the certificate was obtained by false representation or fraud or by concealment of material circumstances but also when the person to whom the certificate was granted has shown himself by act of speech to be disaffected or disloyal to His Majesty or is shown to be otherwise unfit to continue to enjoy the privileges of British nationality. It is considered that the local law in India should be brought into line with the British Law on the subject and it is accordingly proposed to amend the Indian Naturalization Act of 1852 so as to enable Local Governments in India to revoke certificates issued under that Act in the same manner as is now provided for in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act of 1914.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. Mant introduced the Land Acquisition Act Amendment Bill. The object of the Bill was to afford registered societies within the meaning of the Co-operative Societies Act 1912 the same facilities as companies as defined in Section 3 (e) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 for the compulsory acquisition of land required by them. Difficulties in securing sites for buildings are often experienced by these societies and it is desirable that they should be put on the same footing in respect of facilities for the acquisition of land as companies. Opportunity has also been taken to grant the same facilities to societies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 and the necessary provision has been made in the Bill.

Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhuri hoped that operation of the Bill would be such as to exclude mosques, temples, and other religious places

AMENDING AND REPEALING BILL.

Sir George Lowndes introduced the Amending and Repealing Bill and said it was one of those usual measures which did not require much explanation. He would be glad to discuss with any hon. member any points if he so liked.

CONTROL OF CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

Sir William Vincent then introducing a bill to provide more effectual control over the administration of charitable and religious trusts, explained the position of Government in regard to these endowments. Prior to 1863 the Executive Governments of Madras and Bengal exercised considerable direct control over many charitable and religious endowments. From that time onward attempts had been constantly made to secure reconsideration by the Government of a deliberate policy of non-intervention which it had adopted. There have been voluminious correspondence with the local Governments and the Secretary of State and much talking on various bills introduced on different occasions by private members both in Imperial and Provincial Councils. The Government of India, however, remained steadfast and immoveable always abiding by the policy which them had set before them, of abstaining from intermeddling with religious matters. He quoted the opinion of Sir Charles Aitchison and Lord Macdonnel on the subject. When in 1903 Sir Rash Behary Ghosa brought forward his bill which was really a simple though useful measure, it was opposed by certain classes of people. It was suggested that those who urged the Government to take action in the direction of taking over the management of these trusts really did so with the idea of forcing on the Government a very unpopular duty which they themselves were not willing to undertake for fear of religious odium. This question further examined in 1914. Sir Ali Imam, then Law Member, strongly pressed the views of advanced and progressive Indians who felt that a large number of these endowments were misapplied and funds were misappropriated.

Sir William Vincent next gave an account of what was done in the conference of officials, and non-officials which was appointed to consider this question about that time and explained some of the important provisions of the present bill. He said hon. members will have ample opportunities to examine the provisions of the bill. but what he wanted to emphasise was that the Government did not desire any interference with the management of these trusts by the Government or by any executive authorities. What they sought was to facilitate action through civil courts for many years. Government had refrained from any action and it was only owing to pressure from educated public opinion in this country that the present change of policy was proposed. The Government of India had no cast iron views on the subject and if the bill was favourably received by public opinion they would be prepared to withdraw it.

The Government had received proposal for registration of trusts, for publication of accounts and obligatory audit thereof, also for limiting the period of office of those in charge of new schemes of management and so on. The Government of India, once this bill was passed, would be prepared to allow Provincial Governments and the Legislative Council to proceed as far as they thought fit on these lines, subject to certain definite limitations and if Indian opinion was adequately ascertained he hoped the bill would receive the careful consideration of all concerned.

The Council adjourned till 10th September.

INTERPELLATIONS.

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Mr. Chanda asked the following questions at to-day's Council: (A) Is it a fact that the Privy Council has granted leave to appeal to 21 persons convicted by the Courts Martial at Lahore in connection with disturbences at Amritsar on the 10th April? (b) Do Government intend to consider the qretion of suspending the sentences passed in analogous cases tried by the Courts Martial pending the decision of the Privy Council?

Replying Sir William Vincent said:—(a) The answer is in the affirmative. (b) The death sentences passed on five of the convicts whose appeals have been admitted by the judicial committee of the Privy Council have, of course, been suspended. None of the summary courts appointed by the General Officer Commanding were empowered to pass sentences of more than two years' imprisonment and therefore in their case the question of suspending death sentences does not arise. Sentences of imprisonment are not being suspended pending the result of an appeal. But convicts sentenced by the Commissions to transportation are for the present being retained in jails in India.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

Sir William Vincent replying to Mr. Chanda said the Government had no intention to publish information regarding Sir Sankaran Nair's resignation, nor take any action regarding Sir Reginald Craddock's recent speech in Burma on the Rowlatt Bill.

MARTIAL LAW COMMISSIONS.

Another question by the Hon. Mr. Chanda was (a) What is the number of martial law commissions lately appointed in the Punjab? (b) What is the total number of cases and of individuals tried by such commissions? (c) Was any female accused tried by them? (d) How many of such individuals male and female were convicted and acquitted respectively? (e) Of those convicted how many have been sentenced to death, how many to transportation for life, and how many to imprisonment from one year upwards? (f) How many such sentences been commuted

Sir William Vincent in reply said (a) four. (b) 114 cases and 852 individuals. (c) Yes—one. (d) 518 males and 1 female were convicted and 271 males were acquitted. (e) 108 persons sentenced to death, 265 to transportation for life, and 183 to imprisonment from one year upwards (the figure of 183 includes two persons sentenced to transportation, one for 14 years, and one for 10). (f) In 437 cases sentences have been commuted or reduction made. Of the 108 death sentences 28 were commuted to transportation for life, 23 to imprisonment for 10 years, 13 to seven years and 21 to less than seven years. In the case of sentences of transportation for life 40 were reduced to sentences of more than five years, 48 to five years, and 164 to less than five years. Five persons were released. Other sentences of transportation or imprisonment were reduced as follows:—12 to sentences of three to five years, 90 to sentences of two years, 35 to sentences of less than two years. There are a few cases pending in which no final orders have been passed by the Government of the Punjab pending medical reports.

THE REFORM BILL.

HOW FAR IT FALLS SHORT OF MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REPORT.

The following is Appendix II., appended to Memorandum of Evidence, submitted to the Joint Committee of Parliament by the Congress Deputation. It enumerates the important points, in which the Bill falls short of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report:—

(1) Sec. I (1) cl. b. provides for devolution of authority from the Central to the Provincial Governments in respect of provincial subjects; but it does not provide for the limitations on such devolution contemplated in para. 213 of the Report, viz., "We recognise that, in so far as the Provincial Governments of the future will still remain partly bureaucratic in character, there can be no logical reason for relaxing the control of superior official authority over them, nor, indeed, would any general relaxation be approved by Indian opinion."

(2) As regards financial devolution, the Report clearly contemplated a clear and well-defined separation of all sources of revenue between the Central and the Provincial Government. (*Vide* para. 202 of this Report.) The Bill leaves everything to the Government of India (*vide* sec. I (1). cl. b.).

(3) Sec. I (1) cl. d. leaves the admittedly most important question of the division between reserved and transferred subjects to be determined by the Government of India; but the report in para. 238 clearly contemplated that the list for each province should be settled by the Committee to be appointed for the purpose.

(4) In Sec. I (2) (i), the Government of India are given power to make rules to "regulate the extent and conditions of such devolution, allocation and transfer." With regard to all those matters, the Report lays down broad principles which do not find a place in the Bill. In fact, the whole thing is thrown into the melting-pot by the Bill, and the Government of India virtually made the final arbiters.

(5) The proviso to sec. I (2) authorises the revocation or the suspension of the transfer of any subject with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, any time after the introduction of the Reforms. The Report in para. 260, clearly contemplated that for the first five years at least the list of transferred subjects was not to be altered.

(6) The Report, in para. 240, provided for powers of intervention by the Government of India in transferred subjects only under certain contingencies which were to be defined exhaustively by the Committee to be appointed for that purpose. But sec. I (8) leaves it to the Government of India to determine when and under what circumstances they will interfere with the administration of transferred subjects. Such limitation as is contemplated in the section is vague, and in practice may be made to mean anything or nothing.

(7) Under the scheme of the joint Report, the relation of the Ministers and the Governor, in respect of transferred departments, was defined thus:—"The portfolios dealing with the transferred subjects would be committed to the Ministers, and on these subjects the Ministers together with the Governor would form the administration. On such subjects, their decisions *would be final, subject only* to the Governor's advice and control." . . . . "But we do not intend that he should be in a position to refuse assent at discretion to all his Ministers' proposals."

According to the Bill, however, the whole position is reversed, for in sec. 2 (1) it is provided that in respect of transferred subjects, the administration is to consist of the "Governor acting with the Minister." This is not a mere verbal change, for sec. 3 (3) distinctly says, "In relation to a transferred subject the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Minister in charge. . . ."

(8) The Report does not contemplate that any of the major provinces described in the Bill as Governor's provinces, should be administered under the new scheme, without any transferred subjects at a'l. Yet the Bill says in sec. 3 (1) that even in Governor's provinces, the Governor *may* appoint Ministers, thus making it optional for him to appoint or not to appoint Ministers.

(9) Provision in the Bill that one at least of the members of the Executive Council shall be a person who has been for twelve years in the service of the Crown in India seems opposed to the spirit of the scheme (vide para. 271 of the Report).

(10) Provision in the Bill that a Minister may be dismissed by the Governor, and that his salary may be fixed by him (Governor), is opposed to the spirit of the scheme of the Report.

(11) Provision in the Bill that the Governor may appoint any person not being an elected member of the Legislative Council to be Minister for a period of three months is opposed to the recommendation of the Report in that behalf contained in para. 218.

(12) The Report provided in para. 260 that "the Government of India may, after the first five years, direct that the Ministers' salaries, instead of any longer being treated as a reserved subject, and therefore protected in the last resort by the Governor's order from interference, should be specifically voted each year by the Legislative Council, or failing such direction by the Government of Inda, it should be open to the Councils at that time or subsequently to demand by resolution that such Ministers' salaries should be voted, and the Government of India should thereupon give effect to such request. The Ministers would in fact become Ministers in the parliamentary sense." These provisions do not find a place in the Bill at all.

(13) Sec. 3 (4) introduces a new provision not found in the joint Report. It is not clear what are the circumstances under which the temporary administration of transferred subjects in the absence of Ministers is to be provided for.

(14) Sec. 5 (2), second part, provides that the Governor may make rules and orders for regulating the relations between his Executive Council and his Ministers for the purpose of the transaction of the business of the Local Government. Now this leaves it open to the Governor to keep the Ministers from having anything to do with the administration of reserved subjects. This does not carry out the ideas contained in the Report, para. 218—"They (the Ministers) would be members of the Executive Government, but not members of the Executive Council." And para. 221, "It is our intention that the Government thus composed and with this distribution of functions shall discharge them as one Government. It is highly desirable that the Executive should cultivate the habit of associated deliberation and essential that it should present a united front to the outside. We would, therefore, suggest that, as a general rule, it should deliberate as a whole. . . ."

(15) Proviso (a) to sec 6 (1) authorises the rule making authority to vary the proportions which the classes of members of Provincial Legislative Councils bear to one another, the only limitation being that at least seventy per cent of the members shall be elected members. This is against the spirit of the recommendations contained in paras. 227-232 of the Report about Communal representation.

(16) The Report contemplated complete financial devolution to the provinces. In para. 210 it is stated, "We think the best means of freeing the Provincial Governments in this respect will be to schedule certain subjects of taxation as reserved for the provinces. . . ." Sec. 8 (3) (a) leaves it to the rule-making authority, viz, the Government of India, to make the schedule.

(17) In respect of legislative devolution, the Report, in para. 212, specified the purposes for which the Government of India should have a general over-riding power of legislation over the provinces. But sec. 8 (3) (f) leaves it to the Government of India to declare any provincial subject as "subject to Indian legislation", and to prevent the Provincial Council from legislating on it without the previous sanction of the Governor-General.

(18) Sec. 9 (2) (b) gives the Governor a new power, which was not contemplated in the Report. The words are, that "the Governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary. . . . for the carrying on *of any department*."

(19) Sec. 9 (2) (c) provides that proposals in regard to expenditure and declared by rules to be a permanent charge on provincial revenues shall not be submitted to the Council. This is contrary to what was stated in para. 256 of the Report, viz., that the budget as a whole will be laid before the Council.

(20) The Report, in para. 252, gives the Governor power to nominate to the Grand Committee a bare majority, exclusive of himself. Sec. 9 (3) authorises the Governor to nominate an unlimited majority.

(21) The same sub-section gives power to the Grand Committee to "reject" laws. This is against the spirit of the recommendations of the Report about the Grand Committee, an institution proposed merely for the purpose of securing to the Executive Government power of affirmative legislation, under certain contingencies.

(22) Sec. 9 (4) authorising the Governor to certify that a Bill is necessary for the discharge of his responsibility for a reserved subject does not provide for the appeal contemplated in para. 252 of the Report. . . . "It will at this stage be open to the Council by a majority vote to request the Government to refer to the Government of India the question whether the certified Bill deals with a reserved subject."

(23) Sec. 9 (5) evidently refers partly to mixed legislation, treated of in para. 254 of the Report. But the powers of the Governor under this sub-clause are much wider than those contemplated in that paragraph. There the Governor was only to certify in case the Bill trenched on a reserved subject. The sub-section may also refer to proposed legislation on a reserved subject where the Governor may certify that it is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the peace or tranquility of the province or of any part thereof. But the Bill provides for the Governor certifying under other circumstances also, which were not contemplated into the Report, viz. "The safety or tranquillity of another province", or "The *interests* of a specified reserved subject."

(24) There is no provision in the Bill that the elected element on the Grand Committee shall be elected *ad hoc* by the elected members of the Legislative Council on the system of transferable vote, and that not more than two-thirds of the nominated members shall be officials. (Vide para. 252 of the Report).

(25) There is no provision that a certificated Bill, after being debated in the Grand Committee and modified as may be determined, will be reported to the whole Council, who will have a right to pass a resolution recording any objection which refers to the principle or details of the measure, and that such resolution will accompany the Act when it is submitted to the Governor-General and the Secretary of State (vide para. 253 of the Report).

(26) Para. 236 of the Report provided that while the existing rules of procedure should continue to govern the Provincial Councils, they should have the power to modify them, with the sanction of the Governor. But sec. 9 (6) and (7) do not carry into effect this recommendation.

(27) Sec. 10 (1) gives new powers to the Governor which do not find a place in the Report, viz., a power of recommending amendments to the Council, and a power of reserving a Bill for the consideration of the Governor-General (see para. 254 of the Report).

(28) Sec. 10 (3) also gives a new power, not found in the Report, to the Governor-General to reserve a provincial Act for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure thereon.

(29) Sec. 12 (1) and (2) authorises the Governor-General in Council to place any part of a Governor's province under a Deputy-Governor, or to declare any territory within a Governor's province a backward tract, and thus exclude those areas from the operation of the Reforms or parts thereof. This is a much more general power than that contemplated in para. 199 of the Report, which concludes thus:—"The typically backward tracts should be excluded from the jurisdiction of the reformed Provincial Governments, and administered by the head of the province."

(30) Although the Report in para. 218 contemplates that members of the Executive Council shall be only two, the Bill does not propose amendment of sec. 47 of the Government of India Act, which permits the appointment of four members.

(31) Although the Report in para. 234 recommends that the term "Additional Members" as applied to all members of the "Legislative Council other than ex-officio" members should be dropped, the Bill makes no provision to carry out that recommendation.

(32) Although the Report in paras. 235 and 285 recommend the appointment of standing Committees of the Legislative bodies both in the provinces and in the Government of India, the Bill makes no provision to carry out that recommendation.

(33) There is no provision in this Bill extending the right of supplementary questions to any member, whether he be the asker of the original question or not, nor is there a provision restricting the existing unlimited discretion of the Governor to disallow questions and resolutions (*vide* para. 236 of the Report).

(34) There is no provision in the Bill that the Ministers shall be Indians, as contemplated in the Report.

(35) Sec. 16 (2) does not fix any limits on communal representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly such as are contemplated in the Report.

(36) The Report did not give any power to the Governor-General to require the attendance of the Members of the Legislative Assembly to hear him address them. This power is now given him by sec. 16 (3).

(37) Sec. 17 (b) authorises the Governor to extend for an unlimited time the life of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. He was to have no such power under the Report.

(38) The Report, para. 286, stated ". . . . We think that the rules of procedure for both bodies should be made in the first instance by the Governor-General in Council. The Assembly and the Council of State should both have power to modify their rules with the sanction of the Governor-General. . . . ." Sec. 20 (2) leaves it to the Government of India to make all the rules. And, once they are made, sec. 30 excludes the jurisdiction of the Indian Legislatures to repeal or alter them.

(39) Sec. 20 (3) gives a new power to the Governor-General of returning Bills for reconsideration to the Legislature, which is not found in para. 279 of the Report.

(40) The Report, para. 279, contemplated the passage of laws in the Council of State, without reference to the Legislative Assembly, only in cases of emergency so certified by the Governor-General in Council. But sec. 20 (4) authorises such legislation even in cases other than those of emergency.

(41) Sec. 23 authorises the Secrctary of State in Council to divest himself and the Governor-General in Council of the powers of superintendence, direction and control vested in them; but does not give statutory effect to the principles enunciated in the Report, viz., that the devolution should be only in proportion to the development of responsible government in India.

(42) Sec. 28 (2) authorises the periodic Commission to report as to what extent it is desirable to modify the degree of responsible government then existing in any province, without expressing the limitation on that power contained in para. 261 of the Report, viz., that such recommendation should be made only if serious maladministration were established.

(43) Sec. 29 was not contemplated at all in the Report.

(44) There is no provision in favour of the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs. (*Vide* para. 295 of the Report).

(45) Sec. 32 of the Bill gives a new power to the Executive in India to treat certain officials as non-officials for the purpose of enabling them to stand as candidates for the Legislative Assemblies.

(46) Sec. 33 (2) gives very wide powers to the Executive not contemplated by the Report.

(47) There is no provision, as recommended in paras. 233 and 275 of the Report, that nominated official members shall have freedom of speech and vote except when otherwise directed.

(48) There is no provision in the Bill abolishing all racial distinctions in Acts and Regulations for appointment to public services as recommended in para. 315 of the Report.

(49) There is no provision requiring the establishment of a system of recruitment in India to all public services side by side with recruitment in England, while such a step is recommended in para. 316 of the Report.

(50) There is no provision guaranteeing that in the Indian Civil Service the percentage of recruitment in India shall be 33 per cent. of the superior posts, increasing annually by 1½ per cent. until the position is reviewed by the proposed Parliamentary Commissions and fixing the definite percentages of recruitment in India with specified rates of increase for all other public services. (*Vide* paras. 316 and 317 of the Report).

V. J. PATEL,
General Secretary,
Indian National Congress.

CALCUTTA LETTER

FAILURE OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

BREAD PROBLEM ACUTE.

PRECAUTION AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

A succession of cyclones, muddy streets, and high prices of food-stuffs and mortality from motor cars and poisoned mustard oil and digestive disorders, attacking persons suddenly, have created a general indignation throughout Bengal.

The Marwaree community and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are busy with the Exchange situation, and everybody is talking in commercial circle about the momentary arrival of the Finance Member.

The revolt against education system.

Sir Ashutosh Chaudhry again presided at an important public lecture lately, and Mr. J. Chaudhry, barrister, and Sir P. C. Ray, who is now professor of Post Graduate Chemistry, and several other speakers renewed their hostility against the educational system and the Post-Graduate Teachings despite its recent defence by Sir Ashutosh Mukherji at a Senate meeting. A change in the organisation of educational system, combined with increased technical education and decreased tyranny of educational heads, was advocated. Sir A. Chaudhry announced that out of the eleven thousand who have just passed the Matriculation, only six thousand have obtained seats in the Intermediate classes, and the rest five thousand are sitting idle. Add to this the immense concourse of I. A. or I. Sc. passed students sitting at home for lack of Third Year Class seats. These youths are sitting in the hope of "changed state of affairs" probably during the next few months owing to the Reforms or the University improvements. But this is a delusion, said the speakers. All this has roused such discontent and hostile feelings in idle students that their parents are much concerned about their wards' steadfast and upright character being maintained. The speakers, including Sir P. C. Roy said that they must have such an education as would enable them to earn a living. It is not difficult by such lecturing to persuade young Bengal to rebel against the deeprooted craving for degrees, which, according to the University Commission's Report, causes "actual hunger" to be kept up incessantly. While the integrity of their sentiments and the truth of their aspirations win for the speakers the friendship of entire Bengal, I must say that the inspiration and wealth of imagery is familar to us in Bengal. Until we see that such and such a speaker establishes an agricultural college, or induces Government to start an agricultural board with strict order to produce so many bushels of rice per *Cottah* under pain of transportation, I must say that speaking is useless.

In the mean time educational scandals are complete: a circular has been issued by the University that anybody on the staff giving out any University news to the public will be severely dealt with, and, as Lord Nelson expected every man to do his duty at a certain crisis, so does the Calcutta University! The vernacular papers daily teem with articles against the educational authorities, and scandal-mongers circulate strange tales with a breath of cheerful irony. It is stated that a detective department has been started by the educational authorities in order to find out which professors neglect their duty, or cram notes and utter them, and which of them fail to teach the class when the notes are stolen by some crafty students, which of them do not know how to deliver a class lecture in English and which of them have bogus degrees! Ten thousand copies of the University Commission's Report will be distributed free of charge among heads of institutions and executive officers of the Government.

Foodstuffs and clothing.

The tendency to corner rice by some merchants was evidenced last week in some suburban places: it is stated that in some such places people remained without rice for several days. The vernacular papers of the interior which still drag a miserable existence on the thinnest Badami paper and with broken types print harrrowing tales of nakedness and hunger in the villages. I visited a municipal rice shop in Grey Street, Calcutta, where rice is sold at ten pice a seer. The crowd was so vast that the situation was clear at a glance and you could see at once what 20 lectures and 30 leading articles could not portray! Although at the first sight you would see Calcutta, or any city, as well dressed as every, still on closer examination you would find that tram passengers have mostly known no new shirts since the war: the soles of their shoes are torn or mended: about warm coats I have hardly seen a man of the middleclass who has purchased a new one during the past 4 or 5 winters. A visit to a big college library by me elicited the stern fact that students, except one or two, were sitting in torn shirts and coats, and arrivals from the villages and suburbs say that students are in rags and on half rations, and vernacular papers state men take rice every alternate day. Watching the departure of the Bombay Mail train at Howrah the other day I found that instead of handsome kit bags and British trunks, most of the European passengers had country-made suit-cases, made of chocolate coloured canvas, and labelled P. and O. It is true when Europeans have their shoes re-soled, Indians need not murmur in Bengal or the United Provinces. But is it not time for Government to hold a great durbar and assuage the anxiety of the people by announcing the future policy with regard to the most acute situation in the history of Bengal, Behar and the U. P.

What mockery of science has been taught by the University hitherto that its students cannot improve the soil at once? Of what use is the boasted scientific knowledge of our Government experts if they cannot show the way now.

Poisoned by oil.

Mustard oil was the mainstay of Calcutta after ghee was denied to the common people. It was selling from Re. 1 to 1/2 per seer, but now owing to the mixture of poisonous materials which contain a trace of hydrocyanic acid, as most seeds do and their oil, there is such a scare that people are inclined to take boiled food alone. The rapid rise of the price of ghee and rice and fish and cloth took men by surprise, but this oil sensation has takea their breath away. Some poor gentlemen say they have not money to purchase opium and commit suicide and their only resource is to stand on the street and depend on the kindness of the road-hoggers that kill men in Calcutta now-a-days free of charge!

Precaution against Bolshevism.

The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., the great Bengali concern, who have extended their acid factories to cope with foreign competition after the Reforms, and some other firms have made excellent arrangements for their employees. Libraries, free tea and light refreshment will be provided, with ample leisure. Books, newspapers etc., are being supplied and one firm has ordered all its chairs to be fitted up with soft cushions. The shrewd office master in Calcutta has found that the softer the chair the greater is the work taken from the "bank camel" who has now to sit on a high and hard stool in every office or bank of Calcutta. The deep undercurrent that is running through clerkdom in this mighty city of offices and firms and factories is foreseen: we can no longer shut our eyes that petitions are being presented, with perfect success too, and that clerks and electrical engineers say:—"We should be sorry to leave such a kind-hearted master like you, but our condition is miserable: give us testimonials or enhanced salary." The applications are *joint*, and hardly individual which fact tells the horrid tale. One firm is organising a series of lectures on the horrors of Bolshevism. But letters are always couched in respectful language, and we need not fear anything in the near future.

New wild man of woods.

Now look at the other side of this frivolous city! A gigantic orang-utan has been indented by a poultry-seller in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market from Sumatra. On the first day the price was Rs. 300 but as soon as several gentlemen visited the wild man of the woods, its price went up as quickly as that of rice. It was quoted at eight hundred rupees. Next came a Marwaree gentleman, and his lordship was immediately quoted at the fancy price of two thousand rupees! Several Marwarees again visited the wild man and to-day an offer of three thousand rupees by a Marwaree has been received. It is stated that this rich Marwaree is going to feed it as they do at the Pinjrapole for mere pleasure's sake and to show kindness to the dumb animal. Things like this and the great crowd at the bioscope of those that have still money to squander made Sir Ashutosh Mukherji enhance examination fees on the ground that Bengalis are not poor at all. While the iron king Mr. J. C. Banerji is treating friends at the Cafe Royal Sir P. C. Roy delivers another lecture stating that only five per cents. of those who pass the B. L., examination can supply a complete stomachful to their families!

Marwaree Activity.

A Bengali novelist went for a new theme to a Marwaree gentleman of culture, and asked him to describe how Marwarees fall in love so that a strange romance might be written. The Marwaree gentleman said:—"We begin business at the age of twelve and as there is no time to make love, this passion is unknown at Beekaneer or Calcutta, and no young man ever writes a love letter." Last year's riot in Burrabazar and enormous wealth have brought the Marwaree into the English quarter of the city and in the Bengali quarter a Marwaree may be seen in every other house in some streets. They never pay rent, but buy the house. A Marwaree Hotel, several hospitals, schools, girls' schools, are to be seen together with one or two Marwaree newspapers. It is asserted that great jute federation will be made in the not remote future. The principal trades being in their hand, they have each a motor car, and Bengali clerks and typists and private tutors. And as soon as the lad of ten or twelve learns to write a telegram the private tutor is discharged and the lad enters business, learning to talk English and Bengali as he goes on. Bengalis have seen too late that little learning is really a "dangerous" thing, and there is a rush to Marwaree offices for clerkships, Bengalis hoping that after they learn their secrets they would do business on their line! Loud are the complaints that Government has no institutions to teach the Bengalis business, but they forget that Marwarees were not taught by Government in the money-making line.

News in Brief.

A Bengali gentleman (Mr. Sen Gupta) has started a button factory: Japanese buttons are sold at 2 pice a dozen here for twill shirts and *banians*. Let us see whether he can compete.

A butter-tube is being started shortly to economise butter. By pressing the tube you get just enough to moisten your toast in these hard days.

Calcutta Corporation officials have started an oil store in College Street, selling mustard oil from to-day at Re. 1 the seer, guaranteed free from hydrocyanic acid.

It is strongly rumoured in Calcutta this morning and believed by most people that the Bengal Government has given its assent to the proposed enhancement of examination fees. Let us see what Mr. Sasi now does in Simla after his recent "enquiries" in Calcutta.

Hygiene will be shortly included in the Matriculation course of the Calcutta University. It was a long felt want that students who had to cram geography and history knew nothing of their own health and depended too much on doctors.

The Government of India's request that the Calcutta University should early give its opinion regarding technical and agricultural education has created much interest here. The general public believes that when things practical are taught, text books written in difficult English must be given the go-by in case of students who has no taste for languages but have great mechanical and agricultural inclination. They may be given a lower diploma in practical work alone to enable them to earn their livlihood, and must not get "plucked."

The "New School of Authors and Journalists" which has been started in Calcutta recently has elected for their President for the next three months from 1st September that well-known author and magazine article writer Mr. Brojendronath Banerji of Messrs. James Finlay and Co. The last "Calcutta Gazette" notified that books of this distinguished author will be included among prize books and library books under the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Mr. Brojendronath Banerji's name is also mentioned in the Bengal Administration Report published the other day. Mr. Banerji will deliver his presidential address at a select meeting stating the objects of the School, and some interesting discussion is expected. As far as I am able to gather, the public will be excluded, and all journalists will be admitted who are free from the present journalistic prejudices of various kinds. In my next letterr probably, I shall be able to give you some interesting details. It will be a purely literary affair.

Opinions of the Day.

The Indemnifying Bill.

"The Searchlight":—To the plain, unsophisticated individual it is patent that the Government intend, by rushing through the measure, to forestall and nullify whatever recommendations the Commission of Enquiry, still to be appointed, might make. And is it, one may ask, the secret of the mysterious delay that is taking place in the constitution of the Commission? It is just like the bureaucracy to attempt to rush things through even before the Commission comes into being. But this should not be allowed and we say this despite our very lively appreciation of our national helplessness. It is easy for a strong Government to flout public opinion such as exists in this country, but there are forces in the governance of the universe, the operation of which can scarcely be stayed by any, bureaucratic fiat and it is these forces of right and justice which even the Government of India must take into account in the larger interests of the Empire. What the country wants—and is fully entitled to—is not the clumsy device of passing an Indemnity Bill but—to vary Mr. Asquith's memorable phrascology—first adequate reparation of the wrong done to the people; secondly restitution of properties confiscated, if any and; thirdly guarantees that the recent happenings will not be repeated in the future.

Self-interest and Awakened Russia.

"The Pioneer":—Russia has awakened from her dream and now wishes to throw off the yoke of a system which has so quickly developed into a tyranny unsurpassed in human history. In answer to her appeal for help from the democracies of civilised countries she is to be told that if she will patiently endure to the end all the horrors of anarchy and misrule, out of it will arise eventually some new form of Government—not of her choosing certainly—to which all the Russian peoples will at last submit. "Tanks and other war material may temporarily bolster up the one side," says General Smuts, "but the real magnitude of the problem is quite beyond such expedients." The proper attitude for the rest of the world is to be that of Gallio or, to speak more correctly, that of Mr. Micawber, one of waiting for something to turn up. Meanwhile we can, like certain Radical newspapers that are willfully blind to the facts, attempt to justify abstention by asserting that it is "six of one and half a dozen of the other," that the enemies of the Bolsheviks are just as bloodthirsty and brutal as they: and that it is merely a choice between a Soviet and a Tsar. It is, we suspect, only the groundless fear that the old order will be restored that is prejudicing the cause of the Russian counter revolution in all countries; and this base calumny against their leaders, so defamatory to the Russian people, is being sedulously spread by means of Bolshevist propaganda paid for with Russian gold. But, suppose, as now seems within the bounds of possibility, that Bolshevism, rotten to the core, collapses and that the counter-revolution headed by Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin triumphs. What would the Real Russia then think of those who deserted her at the eleventh hour, after encouraging her resistance? Reason and human ty—nay self-interest—demand that the Allies should go on helping the people of Russia against Bolshevist domination, with money and material, if not also with men, and that we should turn a deaf ear to plausible exhortations to abandon her, however high placed and respected may be their authors.

Instead of Gratitude, what!

"The Englishman":—As was to be suspected the wholesale remission of sentences amongst those convicted as a result of the Punjab riots, instead of inducing feelings of gratitude amongst the prisoners released, has only confirmed them in the opinion that they had committed no offence. On release from jail they are being feted and made more of than were the men who took Vimy Ridge. They are called heroes and patriots, and very probably believe that they are. Now the sole object of punishment is to deter people from repeating an offence, but if the offences that brought about the riots in the Punjab are to be followed not by deterrent sentences but by a light lazy life in jail for a few months and then the extravagant kind of praise now being lavished on released prisoners, the natural consequence is that others will be stirred into imitation of the "patriots." And the second state of the Punjab may well be much worse than the first.

TREACHER & Co.

Esplanade Road, FORT.

Branch—CUMBALLA-HILL.

	Rs.
Treacher's Special Liqueur Brandy	.. 7-0 bot.
Treacher's *** Heart Label Brandy	.. 5-8 „
Treacher's Fine Old Glenlivet Whisky	.. 4-10 „

FOR

LeClanche Jars, Bottles of every description, Carboys, Globes or Chimneys

Allahabad Glass Works

[187] HORNBY ROAD,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA

PREVENTIVE & CURATIVE

NASAL INHALERS

for constant inhalation. This simple appliance fits into the nostrils, and is plugged with an insertion of cotton wool, soaked with a few minims of the volatile inhalant. The Inhalant has a pleasant and soothing effect on the nose and throat and is not injurious to the membrane

ALSO

QUININE & CINNAMON

TABLETS for controlling and Curing INFLUENZA. Strongly recommended by the Doctors. Thousands of certificates given. Please apply

BILIMORIA & CO.

Chemists, Druggists, Provision & General Merchants,

Chopsee Building, Princess St., BOMBAY 2.

NEW SHOP

SETHNA BROS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

OF

14 years' Practical experience

with

Messrs D. M. Dastoor & Co.

Eye-sight Tested free

and

Lenses and Frames of all kinds

Supplied at very moderate rates

Repairs a speciality.

SETHNA BROS.

opposite West-End Cinema,

New Charni Road,

BOMBAY.

"100 shaves from 1 Blade."

TWINPLEX STROPPERS

(for Gillette Blades)

All 4 edges stropped at the same time.

Latest "all closed" model in satin lined nickel case.

Price Rs. 13 each, Post Free.

MATHEWS & CO.,

86, Medows Street, (Opp. Taraporewala) BOMBAY

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB SITUATION AND REFORMS.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letters to "The Nation" from Messrs. Charles Roberts and Chintamani regarding the Punjab situation will be read with interest:—

Sir,—May I venture with all deference to demur to two points in your article on the "Condition of India" in your last week's issue. First, is it desirable to tie up together the treatment of the Punjab disorders with the question of constitutional reform in India? Ought these disturbances to be, as you seem to suggest, a determining consideration in the matter any more than, say, the Bristol riots (I know the parallel is not exact) were allowed to overshadow the Reform Bill of 1832? No doubt what has happened in one of the eight Indian provinces affected by the Government of India Bill cannot be excluded from our minds. But the really dominating considerations are far wider and deeper. Perhaps that is just as well; for if you could concentrate the attention of the Joint Committee on the events of the Punjab in the hope of inducing the Committee thereby "to transform the Montagu Bill," I should fear that the resulting transformation might be even less to your mind than the Bill as it stands.

Secondly, it is agreed that the declaration of August, 1917, is an "absolute promise"; and I know it is unnecessary to recall the precise intention of the promise. It did not, of course, pledge the Government immediately to construct "a framework for a system of responsible government in India." Frameworks can hardly be said to grow, and progress by growth and instalment was as clearly an essential of that declaration as the definition of the ultimate goal. You claim that the Montagu Bill is "vitiated by one fatal defect"—a self-defeating scheme of dual government. I have never been able to see how if the August declaration is accepted as an absolute promise, an element of dual government is to be avoided. The scheme foreshadowed by the declaration is not to be the existing bureaucracy, but it is not at first to be responsible government. It is to be a step away from bureaucracy, which is not, however, at present to reach to Cabinet government. The transitional stage must have its element of dualism, or it is not an intermediate stage. Dualism is necessarily implied in the idea of growth and instalment. Is it asserted by Liberals that there cannot be a half-way house, and that it passes the wit of man to devise in India anything except pure bureaucracy on the one hand, and, on the other, fully developed Cabinet government, introduced, as it must, be, with no preliminary period of political training?

You suggest that the dual scheme will lend itself to evasion and obstruction by insincere members of the I.C.S., I believe there is no reason to suppose that civil servants will decline to work honestly a system deliberately approved by Parliament. A really Machiavellian bureaucrat would, I should think, rather advocate an immediate plunge into some extreme measure of self-determination, speculating on the chance that a political experiment, adopted in novel conditions, without leaving time for the growth of indispensable customs, traditions, and political conventions, would break down, as such experiments in history have time and again broken down, in hopelessly compromising failure. During the Irish Home Rule discussions Joseph Chamberlain always insisted that Ireland must be "trusted all in all, or not at all"; it was good tactics from his point of view.

Doubtless it is the fate of sound measures to be attacked by reactionaries for going too far, and by impatient idealists for not going far enough. Will you pardon me if I make an earnest plea that the great influence of "The Nation" should not be so exerted as to jeopardize a measure of undoubtedly substantial advance for India, the wrecking of which might have grave and incalculable consequences.—Yours, etc.,

CHARLES ROBERTS.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S REPLY.

Sir,—Mr. Charles Roberts is well known and respected in India as a well-wisher of my countrymen. He made an excellent Parliamentary Under-Secretary as Mr. Montagu's successor, he gave us the much-used phrase "a change in the angle of vision," he assisted Mr. Montagu in the production of the Reform Scheme embodied in the Joint Report of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, and has since been engaged in good work on behalf of my countrymen. We have also had occasion to find out that Mr. Roberts qualifies his Liberalism in relation to India by an excess of caution, and this trait of his political character is made quite evident by his letter in last week's "Nation." His more or less summary disposal of the situation created in the Punjab, and hence in the whole country, by Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administrative measures and methods, does not show that he realizes, any more than the India Office authorities do, the acuteness of discontent among my countrymen at the present moment. No provincial governor since 1857 succeeded as Sir Michael O'Dwyer has done in driving home to us most forcibly the fact of our political subjection and in revealing the unsuspected perils of despotic authority. And instead of being punished or even censured, Sir Michael O'Dwyer has just been appointed—by Mr. Montagu!—a member of the "Indian" Army Commission to which not a solitary Indian has been deemed worthy of being appointed. Sir Michael O'Dwyer will go out to India again after a couple of months, and will be available to Lord Chelmsford as extra-official adviser in the art of suppressing agitation and agitators. A heavy responsibility rests on the Viceroy for his part in the transactions in the Punjab. And India is still waiting to know the whole view of Mr. Montagu on recent events. I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Montagu means well by us; he has been laboring strenuously in the furtherance of our interests. But I shall be excused for saying that his chivalrous championship of the Rowlatt Act and his silence regarding the Punjab situation have been very disquieting to his Indian friends and admirers, while in the country at large a feeling of helplessness and hopelessness is what one perceives. I leave it to the Liberalism and political experience of Mr. Roberts to say whether this is not a situation fatal to the success of any Reform Scheme. Mr. Winston Churchill—not the advocate of the present British policy in Russia, but the author of the "Life of Lord Randolph Churchill"—wrote that reforms planted under the shadow of coercion could only have a sickly growth. It need not be doubted that Mr. Montagu knows this as well as anybody else.

Coming to the real body of Mr. Roberts's letter, I agree with him that diarchy cannot altogether be avoided if full effect is to be given to the promise combined with the limiting conditions of the Declaration of the 20th August, 1917. This is why the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme has been supported by many Indians who, naturally, are not enamored of a system of dual government, and it is also why it is being urged that a beginning on the same lines should also be made in the central government. It is also easy to join in Mr. Roberts's regret that "it is the fate of sound measures to be attacked by reactionaries for going too far, and by impatient idealists for not going far enough." I hope it has been shown by the line taken by the party to which I have the honor to belong in respect of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme that we are not "impatient idealists." You, too, sir, accorded a cordial welcome to it when it was published last year. But I would ask Mr. Roberts to make a categorical comparison of the propositions embodied in the Report with the clauses of the Bill, and tell us candidly whether the Bill is not less liberal than the Report scheme. The heavy hand of the Government of India has fallen on the scheme, and mutilation or amputation has been the result. The Indian Moderates gave a general and discriminating support to the scheme, while urging several improvements in it, at a heavy cost to their position in the public life of their country. Frankly, they cannot support anything less. They do not want to "wreck" the Bill, any more than you do—I am sure Mr. Roberts must have misunderstood you when he seemed to impute the latter intention to you—but they cannot go forward as its supporters unless it is improved and expanded. From all I have seen and heard in London during the last four weeks I cannot be very hopeful of the result. But if we fail, at least let no one say that we have behaved as "impatient idealists" and are responsible for the failure.—Yours, etc.,

C. Y. CHINTAMANI,
Editor of the "Leader" of Allahabad.
45, Westminster Palace Gardens, S. W. I.
July 28th, 1919.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

The United States Agricultural Bureau yesterday (August 1st) published its estimate of the condition of the cotton crop on July 25. The percentage is given as 67.1, or 2.9, less than a month before, and compares with a ten year average of 8.03. The condition is the poorest recorded. Ordinarily the crop begins to deteriorate in July, but never since 1866 has the Bureau reported, even so late as July 25, a condition lower than 71.9. That was in 1909. Yesterday's report indicates a crop of just over 11,000,000 bales. There may yet, of course, be some improvement, but even under the most favourable conditions the adversities from which the crop suffered in May and June can hardly completely compensated for. In both months the rainfall was excessive, the crop became overrun with grass and weeds, and labour was so scarce that considerable areas had to be abandoned altogether. The weather, too, could hardly have been more favourable for the multiplication of boll weevils, and the consequent destruction of the crop by this insect pest. This is the fourth consecutive year in which the crop has been short. The 1914-15 crop was, roughly, 15,000,000 bales, that for 1915-16 just short of 13,000,000 bales, and that for 1916-17 a little below 12,750,000 bales. Last year it fell to 11,837,000 bales.

The seriousness of the position, of course, is increased by the fact that, owing to the large consumption in the United States, the cotton available for export is becoming smaller each year. Out of the 1914-15 crop the American consumption was a little more than 6,000,000 bales; in 1915-16 it was 6,810,000 bales; and in 1916-17 it was 6,914,000. Last year it was 91,000 bales less, no doubt owing to war conditions. Now that Germany and Central Europe are free to enter the American market a shortness in the crop becomes, so far as Lancashire is concerned, a much more serious matter than it would have been a year ago. The Bureau report caused something approaching a bear panic in the Liverpool cotton market yesterday, and there was a remarkably rapid jump in prices, both there and in New York. There have, of course, been many private reports of improvements in the condition of the crop since the last Bureau figures were issued, and it will be a little difficult to eradicate the suspicion that the Bureau has pitched its estimate rather too low. But a crop of even 11,000,000 bales means much higher prices for cotton in the immediate future.

SERIOUS BURGLARY IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

A serious burglary has been committed in the premises of the Pioneer Trading Company. On Friday night, burglars removed a large number of valuable thermometers, two hundred pearls, two pieces of diamonds and other sundry articles. So far no arrest is made.

At the last opium sale at Calcutta, three hundred chests of Benares opium were sold for Rs. 13,22,100, the highest price per chest being Rs. 4,400, and the lowest Rs. 4,407.

ALLEGED OFFER OF ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

EVIDENCE OF REVENUE MEMBER.

(Associated Press)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

The case in which Mr. Vairavan Chetty of Devakotta stands charged with the offence of offering of illegal gratification, to wit a diamond ring, to the Hon. Mr. R. B. Wood, formerly the Director of Civil Supplies now the acting member of the Board of Revenue, came on for hearing to-day before Mr. J. C. Adam. Mr. Wood examined stated that on 14th April last he was acting as a member of the Board of Revenue as the commissioner. All revisions and appeals relating to the question of Income Tax came on before him. On the morning of 14th April two men whom he had not known before came to his house. He indentified in court Vairavan Chetty, accused, as one of the two. Questioned as to what particular business they wanted to see him about accused replied that he had put in an appeal before witness and that he had a petition pending before Government and that in connection with this he wanted justice to be done. As the witness had not seen any papers referred to by the accused he said that he would look into them when they came up before him and that he was not in a position to discuss the matter with the accused at that moment. Accused's companion then retired and accused immediately drew out a jewel case from his pocket and gave it to witness. Witness opened the case and found it contained a diamond ring and on expressing resentment at his conduct the accused said that he only wanted to make a present of the ring as it was Tamil new year's day. Witness then sent for Mr. Wright (who was residing in the same bungalow) and had an account prepared of what had happened. Witness subsequently saw the Hon. Mr. Davidson to whom he related the occurrence and also sent an official report to the Chief Secretary to Government. In consultation with Government Solicitor a complaint was next filed against the accused. Cross-examined by the Vakil for the accused witness stated he had not known Chetties making valuable presents on the occasions of visiting respectable officials and that he had not seen any Natukottai Chetties making such presents. At the time in question no income tax petition of the accused was pending before him. The case stands adjourned to 5th September.

A CASE OF MURDER.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN ASSESSORS AND JUDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

Justices Spencer and Odgers are engaged in hearing a criminal appeal filed by two persons, one being a second grade pleader, who were convicted of murder by the Sessions Judge of Gunter and sentenced to transportation for life. The first accused (pleader) was the legal adviser and agent of Devasthanam under which the deceased worked as a clerk. He was in needy circumstances and found it difficult to handle Devasthanam funds just as he liked, because of the watchfulness of the deceased. Prosecution alleged that with a view to be able to freely deal with Devasthanam funds the first accused with the aid of the second accused and another man, whose identity was unknown, decoyed the deceased to stop about a mile from the railway station and there murdered him. The first accused subsequently absconded and surrendered himself when it was known that he was suspected of the murder and made a statement to the effect that it was true. He was in company of the deceased, when they were both surprised by a band of budmashes and the deceased was done to death. The assessors found both the accused not guilty, but the sessions judge differing from this view held the accused were guilty. The case is proceeding.

INCOME FROM BUSINESS OUTSIDE BRITISH INDIA.

IS IT LIABLE TO TAX?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

At the High Court to-day, the officiating Chief Justice and Justice Old field and Seshagiri Iyer were engaged in hearing a reference from the Board of Revenue on the important question of income tax which affects the whole of Nattukottai Chetties and other traders and merchants resident in India but trading outside British India. The question was whether the income derived from business carried on outside British India by a person residing within it is liable to the tax, when such income is not actually received in British India, but the assessee issue general instructions from British India to his agents abroad and controls the business from British India. The reference arose from the interpretation given to the section of the Act by the Advocate-General. He maintained that whether the income or profits accrued or arose in British India depended entirely on whether the income or profits accrued wholly or partly in British India and that trade or business could not be said to be wholly carried on abroad, if it was under the control and management of persons resident in British India, although such persons acted entirely through agents or managers abroad. The case is proceeding.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY, LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 32, Grey Street, Calcutta

FORD CAR OWNERS

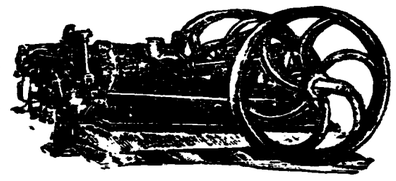
Can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts and accessories from

R. T. MEHTA & Co.,

Near West End Cinema,

CHARNI ROAD BOMBAY. No. 4.

IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES



Low Consumption: Really Reliable High Efficiency

SHE LATEST IMPROVED STYLE.

Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oils, Beltings, and Mill Gins stores always in stock.

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

Apollo Street, Fort

P. G. MASKER & Co.,

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Cholera solution	0—30—0	Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0—14—0
Germicide (general preventive)	0—10—0	Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1—0—0
Disinfecting fluid (1 pint bottle)	1—0—0	Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1—8—0
Influenza solution	0—10—0	Universal Embrocation	1—0—0

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

For further particulars write to:— **M. J. GAJJAR,**

224 C. P. STREET, near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY

AIR TIGHT LEVER LID TINS

MANUFACTURED ON

English style by Double Seamed Process

Specialist in making jointless tins for Ghee and Paste, etc., to any size and other sorts of jointed tins for Butter, Tea, Coffee, Oil, Milk, Jam, Cocoa, Chocolate, Colours, Cigarettes, Carbide, Dubbin, Rations, etc., etc.; Dotting Cans, Oil Cans, Card Cans, etc., for Mills; Oil drums, 5-gall capacity, double seamed; and any sort of Hand as well as Machine made Tin and Calv. Plate Works and General Tinplate Merchant and Contractor.

For samples and particulars apply to:—

SHAIKHALLI SULEMANJI.

Office—33, Musjid Bunder Road,

Opp. BANK OF BOMBAY Branch, BOMBAY No. 3.

Factory—1st Lane Khetwadi.

Leading factory for making round tins by Double Seamed process by Power Machinery.

DONGRE'S Balamrit

THE CHILDREN'S TONIC

Price per bottle As. 12. Postage As. 6

K. T. DONGRE & Co.

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED

Just received, a small selection in superior China silk Plain and Striped for Ladies' Dresses, and Gentlemen's suiting.

Available at wholesale Rate. From Rs. 45 and upwards per piece

AT

Bon Marche

Tailors and Outfitters,

APOLLO HOTEL,

Telephone 775.

Wholesale orders will also be accepted ratefully.

Yogabala Mantralaya

the place

where every disease or ill feeling is cured without drugs and Consultation Fee etc. for self.

Trial Solicited.

SUVICHAR GRANTHA-MALA IS IN PRINT

(Gujarathi and Marathi)

"Manache Adbhut Samarthya"	Re. 1-4-7
"Paishala Apli Garaj"	„ 0-12-0
"Achar Rahasya"	„ 1-4-0
Shantiniketan Oil	„ 3-4-0 Bo.

This oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate ones mind.

For further particulars, apply to the Secretary

Yogabala Mantralaya.

BOMBAY No. 4.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

41, Khetwadi Road, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"OLIVINE"?

Why use adulterated ghee, when you can obtain a highly refined,

ABSOLUTELY PURE

vegetable cooking oil?

"OLIVINE"

has been chemically certified to be wholesome and pure.

Try it—Obtainable wholesale from:—

McDowell & Co., Ltd.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

TOTAL SALE

You will save money and we will save trouble of packing, shifting, breakages etc. therefore the prices are absolutely tempting.

OF

Goods, Fixtures and Fittings, everything must be sold because we are closing the Retail Department in Bombay.

Lovely silk Clothes, Stockings, Chinaware, Kimonas, Kerchiefs, Tea sets, Brassware, etc., are marked at the most surprising low prices.

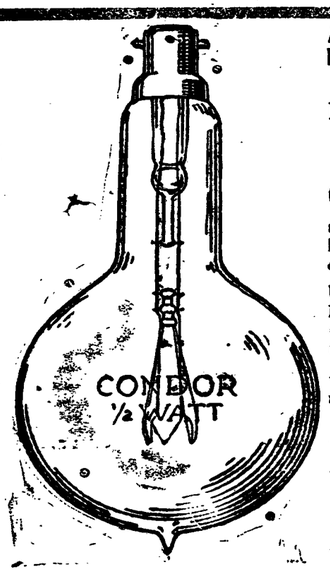
Come and take any article you like and think for yourself what its price can be reasonably cut down to—and then see the price marked, it will be less than what you value.

Prove it by a test to-day.

JAPANESE FINE ARTS

C.B. 242. Next to "National Bank of India," Fort, BOMBAY

MORE LIGHT



LESS CURRENT.

A bright light is not only a pleasure but a necessity—

FOR Efficiency in factories easy reading, in churches, libraries, yards, stores, and STATIONS

The

CONDOR ½ WATT LAMPS

are manufactured to give a bright light with little current. The Condor, unlike the ordinary lamp, concentrates its light upon one point. Its light is pure white, steady and INTENSE, and its luminous power is, more over, about 10 times greater than that of the ordinary lamp.

Ask us for any further particulars you may require about these 'CURRENT SAVING' lamps

THE

Electrical Engineering Co

10, Military Square (Behind Hear & Co. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SPECIFIC MEDICINES OF
DR. ANNA KUNTE, B.A.M.D.

SPECIALITIES

CONVULSION CURE for Children.
HIMAJVARANKUSH PILLS, Anti-malarial.
ARSHAKUTHAR CHOORNA, Powders for Internal or Bleeding Piles,
OINTMENT FOR EXTERNAL PILES.
DROPS FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA.
ARTAVADOSH SHOOLPARIHARI PILLS, for Painful or Excessive Menstruation.

Telegram: "GUNAKARI, BOMBAY." Telephone No. 2115.

GANESH PHARMACY, BOMBAY No. 4.

ADMINISTRATION OF BHAVNAGAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the demise of his Highness Maharaja Bhavsinhji on the 17th July last, the public of Bhavnagar seem to have been a little bit agitated over the question of the constitution of a new regime to be formed during the minority of the young Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji, a boy of only seven years. Bhavnagar has a prospect of a long minority administration of nearly 13 years and then at the end of the period of minority too, it will be a question how far a well developed State has to be left to the entire discretion of a Chief with no experience of life. The question, therefore, of a minority administration is one of a very serious nature and I hope the Government will give to the disposal of the question their very mature consideration so that Bhavnagar State and its interests would not suffer in the period of the minority administration and that further than that Bhavnagar is placed on a road to future developments. The Bhavnagar State, with its open railway of about 240 miles in length, and with constructions of about 100 miles on hand, and with a rich Bank with large deposits is a State which requires guardians with the best traditions of high British instinct and with great experience of public affairs. The Bhavnagar public soon after the demise of the Maharaja suggested views on the arrangements to be made. The views which they have put forward in their public meeting held on the 6th instant appear in a way to be on right lines. The public of Bhavnagar have by this time realized their responsibility of suggesting the handing over of the charge of a big State to any one or two individuals who for a time loomed large before their eyes. The meeting held on the 6th instant was most representative as I am told representatives from districts were specially invited to go to this meeting. Then I am told that the citizens first went into a committee of about 20 members to deliberate on the issues involved in the proposals to be submitted. The present resolutions which are in reality two in number appear to be thus the result of a careful deliberation and a free discussion among the members of the committee. The resolutions propose, in the first instance, a Council of five members, two of them to be European and three to be Indian with necessary qualifications. The Administration by a Council of four with the Maharaja as President is a historical fact in the annals of the Bhavnagar State when somewhere in the year 1880 the illustrious Maharaja Takhatsinji had the rare vision of decentralizing power which was till then in the hands of a single Minister. Unfortunately for Bhavnagar the adviser of his Highness the Maharaja Bhavsinhji saw the fact otherwise and advised him to have the power brought back into the hands of a single Minister.

The Bhavnagar public have, therefore, before them a piece of a historical fact to guide them in their proposals of fixing up a form of new constitution for the minority regime.

The idea of a Council with five is therefore to my mind a very sound idea and is one which in the interests of the subjects, in the interests of the rich charge now aspired to be by interested persons requires to be seriously discussed before it can be set aside in favour of any other arrangements.

The second resolution for a Joint Administration is no doubt a second best arrangement but it appears to have been put forward only as an alternative if the Council Administration cannot be had. The language of the resolutions shows the mind of the people and I think if the authorities just in the interests of the State think that they have no serious obstacles in accepting the one resolution as against the other there should be no reason why the public opinion should not be respected. Bhavnagar State has its precedents for a Government by a Council and a Joint Administration by two Officers (one a European of High British traditions and another an Indian with administrative experience) and so there is no reason why the British Government should show their partiality for one as against the other. The Council Government in Bhavnagar had come to Bhavnagar under inspiration from the Bombay Government of Lord Reay a Governor of broad sympathies and great statesmanship.

I am told that a deputation of Bhavnagar citizens is going to Bombay at an early date and I hope his Excellency Sir George Lloyd who has a ear for all will give a patient hearing to the Bhavnagar deputation. The scheme as it emanates from a public meeting may have some defects but then the Government may in consultation with the responsible officers at the head quarters and in Kathiawar make this scheme quite workable in practice.

Thanking you for finding me space in your journal at a time when your hands are full of valuable material for the public weal, I allow myself the privilege of signing as,

A BHAVANAGAR CITIZEN.

SLAVES OF THE CASH DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall deem it a great favour if you be good enough to spare a corner of your journal to the following lines written as an appeal to your "Good Samaritan"—like correspondent, Mr. S. V. Rao, of Fanaswadi, who had addressed a very pathetic appeal of his own, in yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle," for the amelioration of "the scavengers' lot." Mine is an appeal in the name of his office-brothers, working in the Cash Department, who have got to plod on with their work—often-times very late in the night, sometimes even so late as the proverbial "small hour of the morning," viz., 2 o'clock. There is no gainsaying the fact the system of doing work in the Department is at fault, and an alteration of it is the object of this appeal. I, therefore, ask Mr. Rao to "earnestly appeal to the conscience of" the superiors concerned "seriously to consider the problem, which is an evil, and take steps to give a practical shape" to a new and better "modus operandi" [illegible] support of my appeal, Sir, I cannot do better than adduce Mr. Rao's own line of argument I saw in the letter referred to above. "Mutatis mutandis" it applies to the case of his colleagues in office in the Cash Department. He says:—

"Does he not claim our attention to improve and better his condition? Is he to be kept in the same condition eternally, with no prospect of his emerging in a better state? Is he to remain content with his lot, without our making any efforts to rid him of it? Even if they seem to remain content with their lot, is it not our bounden duty as human beings—and enlightened at that—to try and extricate them from this unhappy plight? They may not protest; there is, therefore, a greater reason why we should take up their cause, when we are talking of and demanding our political rights. We should see if we can remove the cause of their lot."—Yours, etc.,

COMPASSIONATE.

Bombay, September, 2.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½ prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay.
Telephone No. 11. Telegram: "Gundiana."

BOVRIL and the War

By Appointment

Those who have given up Bovril in order that the fighting men should have it can now obtain their share.

During the War Bovril was so indispensable to the soldiers, wounded, and the people in the United Kingdom that it had to be retained in the British Isles where it is made, or sent to the fighting fronts.

Fresh supplies of Bovril have now reached this country and no one need be any longer deprived of the wonderful body-building powers of this unique food.

PHŪL-NĀNĀ Regd

A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers.

An entrancingly fragrant and powerful scent, yet not cloying, Phūl-Nānā blends all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into an unique perfume. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.

"Phūl-Nānā" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son,
Distillers of Perfume, Newgate St., London, E.C.

KAVI VINOD PANDIT THAKUR DATT SHARMA VAIDYA'S

AMRITDHARA

Is a sure and best preventive and completely cures

INFLUENZA & ITS COMPLICATIONS.

It cured hundreds of thousands in the last pandemic, as the following abstracts of few unsolicited testimonials out of many hundreeds received will prove.
As preventive take three drops daily, inhale twice.
As curative three drops every three hours.
Price Rs, 2-8-0 per phial, sample annas 8 only.
A complete treatise on Influenza in Urdu or Hindi annas 8 only.

Amritdhara is the best of all

I have tried many medicines in Influenza but found Amritdhara best of all: it also cures nearly all other diseases.

Ramchander Pershad,
Chiana.

Physicians can't, Amritdhara does.

Influenza is spreading on our side in these days, I had got five phials of Amritdhara, I have administered it to 15 patients upto this time and all are cured; Physicians are not successful.

Chaudhari Raghunandan Singh,
Rais,
Ratangarh.

Hundreds have been cured.

Here Amritdhara is being used for Influenza, hundreds of patients have been cured.

Akhtar,
Editor "Tijarat,"
Shahjrhanpore.

Matchless.

Olad to inform you that your Amritdhara is matchlessly working for the Influenza.

P. V, N. Chandi,
(Madras).

Many patients

By grace of God many patients of Influenza were completely cured by Amritdhara; Please send three phials more.

Makhdoom Ali,
Gangoti.

Very efficacious

Kindly send one dozen small phials of Amritdhara. Amritdhara is very efficacious in Influenza cases.

[illegible] W. V. Rao, Palla Tope, [illegible] Madras.

Miraculous cure

Please send 2 big and 6 small phials of Amritdhara per V.P.P. I am glad to congratulate you on the miraculous cure your Amritdhara effects on the Influena patients to whom I have given only three drops in water thrice a day.

V. Partha Suratri,
Syda Puran (Nelloro).

Most satisfactory,

Your two bottles of Amritdhara are completely exhausted in being distributed to Influenza patients. It proved most satisfactory in other diseases also.

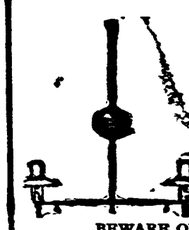
Naram Dass,
Postmaster,
Kot Pethi, (Jaiphr.)

THE MANAGER.

Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, BOMBAY.

Only Postal and Telegraphic Address:—AMRITDHARA LAHORE.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST.



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, No Lowriness, no Work no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.

Catalogue Free.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.

KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List Free on Application.

A Revolution

Is caused by our manufactured famous

COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES

as the suits made will absolutely suit the taste of the consumers and will give satisfaction in every respect. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

One Suit Complete.

Price Rs. 8 per piece

OTHER BENARES NOVELTIES.

Benares Sarees in choicest shades and designs. Price Rs. 40 upwards each as to size and quality.

Benares Choli-Khans in various colours and styles. Price Rs.5 upwards each as to quality.

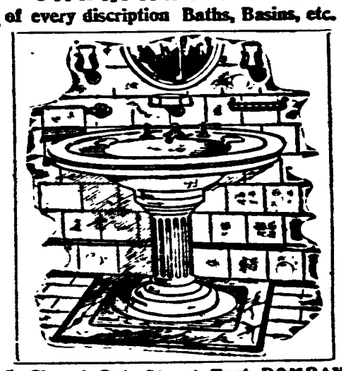
Silk Dhotis with fancy Borders. Price Rs. 12 each.

A single trial will convince you of their MERITS. Hundreds have already tried—WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—GOOD LUCK COMPANY Bangalore.

SANITARY WARE

of every discription Baths, Basins, etc.



50 Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

CLUBWALLA & Co.

ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can recall. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.

POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.

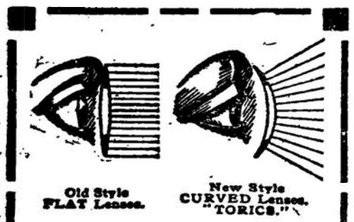
Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

188, Jumma Musjid, Market,

BOMBAY No. 2.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017



Old Style FLAT Lenses. New Style CURVED Lenses. "TORICS."

Toric Lenses

are deep-curved lenses which fit the contour of the eye, enlarging your field of vision and giving real comfort.

They are particularly neat in appearance, and if you wear Glasses you should ask us to explain their many advantages.

Lawrence & Mayo

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Branches in the East: CAIRO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA & RANGOON.

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW.

ENGINEER & CO.

BOMBAY. No. 3.

MARK WELL

that opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time, but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents

"E" and "A"

the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.

NATURAL CURES.

Both dispense with medicines, druggings, suttings and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 15 only is a sure cure for functional weakness, exhaustion and loss of Manhood, while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over, unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and for nothing the necessary relative.

FREE BOOKLET

FOSTER'S MAGIC EMBROCATION

For the cure of Rheumatism Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat Cold in the Chest, Sprains Contusions and all Aches.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle.

FOSTER & SONS,

CHEMISTS

BYCULLA—BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE!!!

AND

FRESH SHIPMENTS!

THEY ARE CERTAINLY CHEAPER!

Packings.	Cocks.
Hoses .	Valves.
Tubes .	Tools .
Ropes .	Oils .

PLEASE INVITE OUR RATES

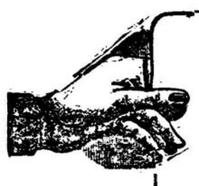
HATIM ATTARI & Co.

SHIPCHANDLERS & CONTRACTORS

24-26 NAGDEVI STREET

BOMBAY

TELE. 4412. TELEG. "NAILS."

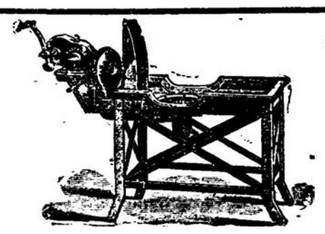


P. P. RELE & SONS

RUBBER STAMP

MANUFACTURERS

Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY



Largest Stock

of Tools, Pumps, Elec Lighting Sets

MACHINERY

Engines, Lathes, Chucks, Drills etc.

50 Churchgate Street, Fort.

Clubwalla & Co., BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	(30-7-19)	Rs. 67,46,600
RESERVE FUND		Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, acts as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

FOR SALE

Rs. 2/15 per packet of dozen Blades of the World famous

GILLETTE Razors

Can be had from—

A. GULAMHUSEIN & Co.

General Crockery, Glass, Cutlery & Enamelware Merchants.

CB 777 No 9 Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl, Market BOMBAY.

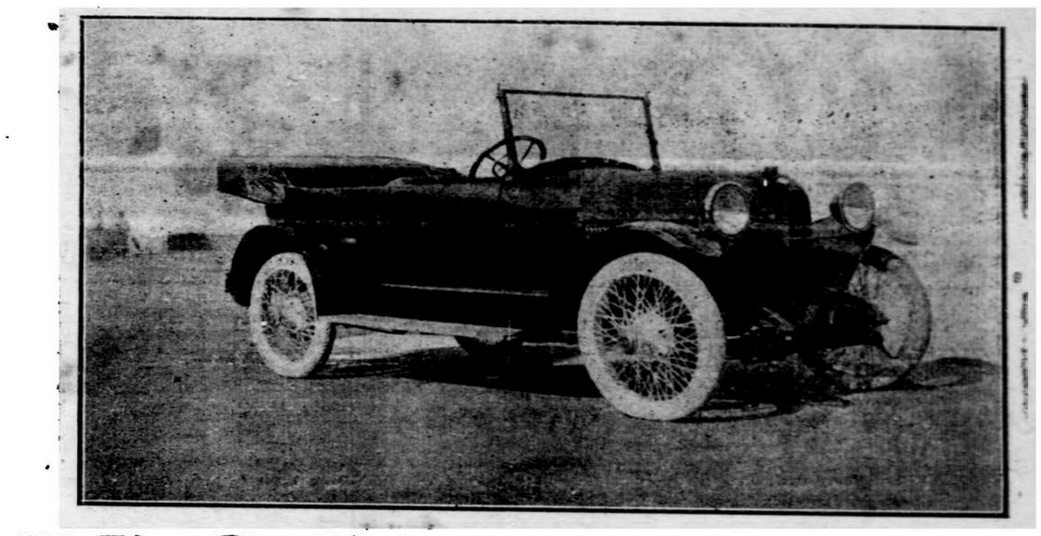
The Premier ART JEWELLERS

By Appointment to

H. H. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar

NAROTAMDAS BHAU

OF SURAT



The Six Cylinder 38 H. P. Touring "Paige" Car.

ALL SPARES IN STOCK.

The best Car in India at its price.

Immediate Delivery.

Price Rs. 7,500 nett. Cash.

For Full particulars apply—

The Russa Engineering Works, Ltd.,

Sole Agents:

BOMBAY.

Head Office & Works: Calcutta. Managing Agents, Kilburn & Co.

Branches: Karachi, Delhi, Lahore, Jorhat, Madras, Rangoon, Dibrugarh.

Waterproof Your Own Clothes.

This can be easily done at home by our new powder called

TURN-THE-RAIN.

Rs. 3 per bottle. Each bottle sufficient for one overcoat or one suit of clothes.

KALI & Co.

Corner Grant Road,

BOMBAY.

WEST END

"SOWAR" WRIST WATCH

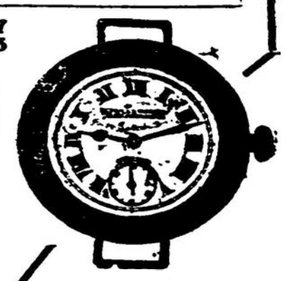
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS

Gilt half plate movement jewelled with 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and tempered steel hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. White enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

ORDINARY STYLE

NICKEL SILVER..Rs. 37
STERLING 43

EITHER PATTERN SAME PRICE



NEW PATENT STYLE.

The prominent features of our "Sowar" watches are their ability to withstand the roughest usage that can reasonably be expected of a watch, and their unfailing reliability as timekeepers.

Write for our illustrated list, sent post free

WEST END WATCH Co.

373, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. | 14, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

FREE! FREE!!

INFLUENZA IS CURED IN ONE DAY.

Treatise on Influenza is sent free.

Medicine for Influenza—It cures Influenza in a very short time—Millions are saved. Highly spoken of all the world over. Price Rs. 2-8—Small phials Re. 1-4. Postage As. 10.

RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.

152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1908.

Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

For Free Illustrated BOOKLET *Apply to*

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

near Cinema, Girgaum BOMBAY

Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.